The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,481—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1895.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
B.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th „
B.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5380	M. De Horne	30th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th August, 1895.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 9, 1895.

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Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, shall attend every Morning to Survey damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever shall be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer, sailing hence for China and Japan on or about the 19th instant.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
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Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 12th September, 1895.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1895. Agents.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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It is optional with the Sircar to accept any of the Offers or to reject them altogether.

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माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस,
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Baroda, Hoozoor Fadni's Office, 31st August, 1895.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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HAVE just unpacked a fresh supply of Oilmanstores from the very best Makers.

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NERVE POWER,
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Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

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IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

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These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)

This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating permature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona: TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla: PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli: BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi: MR. R. SHEPHERD.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

GENTLEMEN'S

ENGLISH WATCHES, KEYLESS, GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the finest English Watches made. Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY

With reasonable proper care.

			Rs.	a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold		Half-Hunting Case	650	0
Do.	do.	Hunting Case	600	0
Do.	do.	Crystal-Faced	550	0
In Sterling Silver Hall-Marked Cases,		Half-hunting Case	210	0
Do.	do.	Hunting Case	200	0
Do.	do.	Crystal-Faced	185	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
1883	Rs. 87,18,240	Rs. 16,45,648	Rs. 53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

~~THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.~~
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).

THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the returns of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS:—

McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 28s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to Mr. M. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

will be held in the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, In Aid of the Funds, On TUESDAY, 1st OCTOBER, at 9 p.m.

The undermentioned Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—

Mrs. Candy.
Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. Nicholson,
Mrs. Squire. Mr. Marshall Reed.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 19th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, and JAPAN, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GEUSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

The Steamer has Excellent Accommodation for about [illegible] Saloon Passengers, and keeps a good Table.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.).

Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 10th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 15th instant till the 30th November next any DOGS found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th September, 1895.

NOTICE.
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1895, at 5-30 p.m.

A full attendance is requested.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th September, 1895.

WANTED.

SOME PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS and WORKS INSPECTORS. Men with some European training preferred. Applicants to state Salary expected. Apply to

AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
B. and N.-W. RAILWAY,
Gorakhpur.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, etc., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
Up-country and Local Orders carefully executed.
PRICES MODERATE.
SHOW ROOM AND WAREHOUSE,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SHOW ROOM AND DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road,
Bombay.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in Accordance with the Resolution of the Shareholders passed at their Meeting held on the 31st August last, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, at half-past 3 in the Afternoon of MONDAY, the 23rd Day of September instant, for the purpose of considering Offers for the Purchase of the whole of the Company's Property subject to the condition that the purchaser undertakes to discharge all the Liabilities of the Company existing at the date of his offer, and also for the purpose of passing a Resolution approving of one of such offers.

Notice is also hereby given that just after the conclusion of the Business of the aforesaid Meeting of the above mentioned Company will be convened when the business left undisposed of at the two meetings held on the 18th July and 31st August last, will be transacted.

By Order of the Board,
J. N. PETIT & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th September, 1895.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1896.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 14th October next, for the supply for a period of 12 months of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—

(1.) Axle Oil, suitable for the lubrication of axles of both Locomotive and Carriages and Wagons, about 60,000 Imperial Gallons more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of 5,000 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

(2.) Engine-cleaning Oil, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

(3.) Cylinder and Valve Oil, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from 1st January next.

3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils numbered (1), (2), (3) above.

4. Tenders must state the prices of the oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their firing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit; the viscosity of the axle, cylinder and valve oils by the scale of Redwood's Viscometer at a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit; their weights per Imperial Gallon; and where and by what firms of Manufacturers the oils offered have been produced.

5. No axle or cylinder and valve oils will be accepted of which the firing temperature is less than 435° F and the viscosity less than 450.

6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of each oil offered for supply, which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 28th September next. Each Sample must be accompanied by a Letter giving full particulars required but not the price, so that Samples may be tested before tenders are opened. The Letter to be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing the orders for each oil equally between two or three tenderers for the same or of giving an order for less than the advertised quantities.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, dated 22nd August, 1895.

INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. A. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, next to Calliandas Building, the blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, office seats, 6 light chandelier and wall brackets, mirrors, Gulburga-made large carpets, Cambay carpets and durees, China sofas and chairs, teapoys, marble table, reclining sofas, Madras-built brougham, with open sides and front, a pair of powerful bay waler horses, double harness, &c, the property of a Hyderabad Nobleman.

The property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, September 14, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBESS & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF A LANDAU WITH HORSE AND HARNESS. By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re-Hajee Mahomed Saduck Nimajee, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort.

1 landau with a grey horse and harness.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 14, 1895.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 14th and 16th inst., being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th September, 1895.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, for Stock-taking.

For the Army & Navy Co-Operative Society, Ld.,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of JOHN FRASER, a Mechanical Engineer, formerly of Bombay, but late of No. 113, Broomhill Place, Aberdeen, in Scotland, European, deceased, who died at Aberdeen aforesaid on the 28th day of October, 1894, and Letters of Administrations of whose Estate throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 20th day of August, 1895, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claim, to the said Administrator, at his Office, Standard Buildings Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 31st Day of August, 1895.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:—
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers:—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing Interest	Due 1st July.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
	Rs. 500 each	at p. ct. p. a.	A. D.	
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5½	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

NOTICE.
POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 4th December, 1895, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the Schedules, but may Tender for either or both of the Schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, Tender for the Loading, Carriage, and Delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations:—

Pyinmana. Meiktila Cantonment. Minbu.
Yam-thin. Thedaw. Magwe.
Pyawbwe. Myittha. Pakokku.
Meiktila Road. Kyaukse. Myingyan.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract-deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police" should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	200,000	From 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.	Rangoon ...	5,000
Rice, second sort, for natives	50,000			
Wheat	1,940,000			
Dhall of sorts	227,000			
Ghee, cow's	151,000			
Salt	57,000			
Turmeric	9,500			
Chillies	1,000			
Schedule No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground	500,000		Mandalay...	5,000
Rice, second sort, for natives	3,000,000			
Wheat	5,400,000			
Dhall of sorts	760,000			
Ghee, cow's	510,000			
Salt	190,000			
Turmeric	32,000			
Chillies	2,000			

SCHEDULE No. [illegible]

Loading, Carriage, and Delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana. Meiktila Cantonment. Minbu.
Yamethin. Thedaw. Magwe.
Pyawbwe. Myittha. Pakokku.
Meiktila Road. Kyaukse. Myingyan.

Earnest-money to accompany tender.—Rs. 500.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,
H. W. CAMPBELL, Captain,
Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.

Rangoon, the 1st September, 1895.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
6, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY. HANKOW. PENANG.
BANGKOK. HIOGO. RANGOON.
BATAVIA. ILOILO. SAIGON.
BOMBAY. LYONS. SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA. MANILA. SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO. NAGASAKI. TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW. NEW YORK. YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG. PEKING.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "First in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Entertainment by Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji Cosmopolitan Club, Girgaum, 5 p.m.
Music, St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament, final round, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Welsh Regiment, 5 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana.
B. V. A. vs. R. I. M. (return).
Ordnance vs. [illegible].
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.
Liberal vs. Y. M. C. A.
B. V. R. vs. R. I. R.
Ralli Bros. C. C. 2nd Eleven vs. Municipal Cricket Club 2nd Eleven.

TO-MORROW.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, with the English mails of the 30th ult., expected to arrive at daylight.
Celebration of the Birthday of Mahomed, Anjuman-i-Islam, Madrasa Hall, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana (return).
Hindu Gymkhana vs. John Bright.
Elphinstone vs. Independent.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Alecto entered, and the steamers Clyde and schooner Venus left, the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Dumra entered the dock yesterday.

Religious Lecture.—A lecture will be delivered at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, to-day, at 6-30, by Mr. N. G. Welinkar, B. A. Subject: "Christ and Great Men."

Postal Notice.—With effect from yesterday the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 43, viz., 1s. 1¼d. per rupee.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, and Tamatave (Madagascar) via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Monday, the 16th instant.

Theosophical Lecture.—Mr. David Gostling will deliver a lecture at the Theosophical Hall, 37, Hornby Road, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "The Function of the Soul as the Maker, Lord, and Master of the Body, and the law in obedience to which the Soul will daily keep the Body—with or without medicine—in perfect health."

The Surat Meeting.—We are asked by Mr. Ratilal B. Majmudar to state that the initiative in connection with the letter, sent by the natives of Surat, residing in Bombay, sympathising with the public meeting, held at Surat, on the 7th instant, to vote a letter of condolence to Sir Dinshaw Petit, was taken by Mr. Madonlal Lallubhai Munsiff, and that all which he (Mr. Majmudar) did was under the advice and guidance of Mr. Munsiff, who was busy with office work, and who knew the late Mr. Framji personally.

Saint Thomas' Cathedral.—A neatly-executed brass tablet has recently been erected in the Cathedral, in the wall of the south aisle, opposite the seats reserved for officers of the Garrison Staff, to the memory of the late Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, containing the following inscription:—

> "Sacred to the Memory of
> Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D. S. O., R.A. Comdg. Bo Dist
> From 26th January 1893 to 25th January, 1894,
> One of the Trustees of this Cathedral,
> Born 11th June, 1838, Died at Mentone, France,
> 27th Feb., 1894.
> This Tablet is erected by his Friends."

Serious Injury to a Labourer.—In the house of one Haji Hoosein, in Kembeker Street, on Thursday afternoon, three Mahomedan labourers were carrying upstairs a large copper vessel, containing cooked food, which was suspended to a bamboo pole, when one of the labourers slipped and upset the vessel, with the result that another man, named Currimalli, aged forty years, who was following them, fell down the staircase with the vessel on his body, and sustained serious bodily injuries, which necessitated his removal to the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

Music at St. George's Hospital.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme, at St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Grand March	The Silver Trumpets... (a) performed in St. Peter's, Rome (b) Processional March (c) The harmony in the Dome and Finale	Viviani.
Waltz	Forest Echoes	Strauss.
Selection from Haddon Hall		Sullivan.
Danse Egyptienne	(Air de Ballet)	Laurent.
Grand Valse	Carmen Sylva	Ivanovici.
Glee	Chough and Crow	Sir H. Bishop.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Another Nose-Biting Case.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mayers charged one Hoosein Guffoor, a Mahomedan of bad character, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to a woman, named Assoo, residing at Coombarwada, by biting the tip of her nose clean off. Mr. Sakardande, pleader, defended the accused. On the morning of the 22nd ultimo, Assoo was sitting near the door of a room occupied by a Hindu woman, named Luximee, when the accused went there, and demanded some money, which she refused to give, stating she had none at the time. Accused then dealt her blows with a stick on her head, causing a contused bleeding wound thereon, and knocking her down, sat upon her chest, and bit the tip of her nose clean off and decamped. The woman raised an alarm, on hearing which several tenants of the chawl went there. A policeman was sent for, and the prosecutrix was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment for a fortnight. The day after her discharge from the hospital the accused, who was well-known to the police, was arrested near a billiard-room, at Grant Road. Being questioned by the court accused said that he knew the prosecutrix, but he would not say anything further, as he wished to reserve his defence for the High Court. The case was then adjourned till this morning, when after recording some further evidence the accused will be committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Goa News.—His Excellency the Governor-General arrived at Margaum, on the 7th instant, and attended the distribution of prizes, on Sunday, the 8th, at the Seminary of Rachol. For the first time two Bachelors in Theology received their degrees. In the evening a literary entertainment was given.—Messrs. C. A. X. Fernandes and Sertorio Coelho, who tendered their resignation as members of the new Municipal Commission, have been substituted by Messrs. Jose Maria Pereira, and Elvino d'Alcantara Braganca.—The distribution of prizes to the boys of the primary schools was held at the hall of the Municipal Corporation, at Pnaa, in the presence of his Excellency the Governor-General and a large concourse of spectators. The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 17th August averaged Rs. 96 per mile, as compared with Rs. 106 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the six weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 38,440 as against Rs. 40,518 for a similar period last year.—A robbery took place at Margaum, at the house of Mr. J. A. Baracho, and the robbers took away jewellery, worth Rs. 400, and cash of Rs. 150. Two individuals of respectable family have been arrested on suspicion. On the same night another robbery was committed in the shop of a sweetmeat-seller, carrying away about Rs. 160. The same individuals are suspected of the crime.—*Noticias* reports that Mr. Fernando Da Cunha, barrister-at-law, has been arrested by the police, and is kept under confinement. No reason for the arrest is given.

Death of an Oriental Translator to Government.—We are sorry to announce the untimely death of Mr. G. B. Gunjikar, in this city, on Thursday last. Mr. Gunjikar was an Assistant Oriental Translator to Government for more than sixteen years, and performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of his immediate superiors. When the Oriental Translators were on duty with his Excellency the Governor on tour the sole management of the office devolved on him. We are sure all his subordinates and other members of the establishment will be sorry to hear of the death of their master who was kind to them to a fault, and was also popular among the numerous friends and acquaintances who came in contact with him. He was formerly in the *Gazetteer* office, under Mr. J. M. Campbell, and his high intellectual attainments came to the notice of that gentleman, who on the abolition of the office, specially recommended Mr. Gunjikar to the Chief Secretary to Government for the appointment then vacant in the Oriental Translator's office. Although he was a Sanskrit scholar he had taken Hebrew as his second language in his B.A. Examination, which he passed successfully in the year 1875. He was an elegant Marathi author, and his handiwork can be traced in the monthly magazine, called the "Vividha Dnyan Vistar." His services at the Governor's durbar at Ahmedabad, in November, 1893, and the special arrangements which the Oriental Translator's office were required to make in connection with the investiture of his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur in his *gadi* in April, 1894, were highly spoken of. Mr. Gunjikar has been suffering from dropsy for a period of six months, and eventually succumbed to that disease. At the time of his death he was forty-two years old, and he leaves behind him a young widow and an infant daughter.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

We give below the full text of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Council of the Association with reference to the non-return of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the return of Sir William Wedderburn to Parliament at the last General Election:—

"That the Council of the Association desires to place on record its expression of the deep disappointment and regret which it has felt with all classes of Indians on the unfortunate exclusion of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji from the House of Commons at the late General Election; and joins in the universal and earnest wish that the generous and liberal-minded electors of Great Britain will endeavour at the earliest opportunity to secure the re-election of so tried and trusted a representative, who during the three years of his Parliamentary career had done inestimable service to the best interests of India."

"That the Council of the Association rejoices with all classes of the Indian community at the re-election of Sir William Wedderburn, who, during the three years of the last Parliament, discharged his onerous and responsible duties, not only towards his own constituency with marked ability and devotion, but advocated the best interests of the people of this country with an independence and thorough disinterestedness, which have enhanced their confidence in and high regard for him and earned for himself their life-long gratitude."

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held last evening, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presiding. There was a large attendance of Fellows.

THE PROPOSED REFORM IN THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Senate proceeded to consider the proposition, of which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade had given notice, and which was as follows:—"That candidates failing at any University examination, but obtaining in any subject at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject, should be excused from examination in that subject at any subsequent appearance in that examination. Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed."

In moving his resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E., said:—Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—The proposition for the consideration of which this meeting of the Senate has been convened on the requisition of a large number of Fellows stands as follows: "That in the Arts' course the three examinations necessary before graduation be reduced to two and that the Syndicate be requested to propose such a redistribution of the subjects in the present Arts' course as may be necessary in consequence of such reduction in the number of examinations." Like the other proposition which was discussed last Friday, the present proposal also was submitted to the Syndicate, but as that body refused to entertain the proposal, or refer it to the Arts' Faculty, the requisitionists had no choice in the matter but to bring it before a special meeting of the Senate. In anticipation of this discussion, it has been observed in some quarters that the change from three to two examinations was so very recently made, that unless a very strong case were made out, it would be almost puerile to pluck by the roots the freshly planted tree to see how it was growing. I accept this warning in good part, though I may be permitted to observe that the warning is a little out of place and date, because the change was not recently made, as some people suppose it to be. It was made as far back as 1879 under circumstances of so special character that even men like the late Mr. Justice Telang said that they rued the day when, in a spirit of pedantic love for the teaching of science, the Arts course was disturbed. None outside a small coterie of friends defended it at the time, or are prepared to defend it even now. More than fifteen years have elapsed since that day, and it cannot be said with justice that we are acting like children in taking stock of the effects of that change at this distance of time. I am, however, prepared to concede that, whether the change was made recently or more than fifteen years ago, the Senate have a right to expect that a strong case must be made out before it is called upon to revise the arrangement then sanctioned. The whole subject was reviewed in 1889 on the motion of the late Mr. Justice Telang, than whom we cannot cite a better authority in educational matters in this presidency. In 1889 both Mr. Telang and our present Vice-Chancellor agreed in expressing in the most emphatic terms possible the general sense of disappointment in regard to the general character of our graduates and undergraduates, and their inability to profit by the instruction they received. It was in consequence of this disappointment that Mr. Telang moved in 1889 a series of propositions to raise the number of years from three to four of college studies, and also to rearrange those studies in a way which, it was hoped, would, to some extent, cure the evil. With neither of these two reforms have I any quarrel. I believe both these changes were in the right direction, and that they are likely to help our students in securing that general culture without which no man can claim to be educated in the proper sense of the word. Mr. Telang was led by the force of tradition more than by his nobler impulses to sanction the continuance of the two intermediate examinations which had been adopted under very exceptional circumstances ten years before. He, however, gave expression to his own feeling in the matter when he observed that examinations were a necessary evil, and that their number should be, as far as possible, reduced. He said he had himself no strong opinion on the subject, and if the course was not extended to four years, he would prefer one to two intermediate examinations. The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang did not stand alone in this view. The report of the Committee (signed by Dr. Mackichan, Principal Oxenham, Hon. Mr. Birdwood, Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Modak, and Rev. Father Mayr, Prof. Peterson dissenting) itself asserts that the "members sympathised with the desire to reduce the number of examinations as much as possible, and if the course were not extended to four years, they would be very strongly in favour of reducing the number of examinations." The proposition which I have now the honour to move seeks to correct this necessary evil of too many examinations in the spirit in which Mr. Justice Telang and the Committee expressed their views six years ago. Even in the course of that discussion a similar proposition was pressed upon the attention of the Senate by a large body of independent members, but without success. There is, therefore, nothing revolutionary, or likely to be disastrous in the present proposal. In this matter, however, it is not only our University authorities who have admitted the necessary evil of too many examinations, but the example of the sister Indian Universities and the great centres of learning in England and Scotland, is a more powerful argument in its favour. None of the Indian Universities have followed the example of Bombay in this matter, though their course of college studies has all along been four instead of three years. There is only one intermediate examination at the end of two years from Matriculation, and two years after a candidate passes the Intermediate, he is qualified to appear for the B. A. degree examination. Those who are in favour of the present arrangement have, therefore, to explain what is there so peculiar in the atmosphere of Bombay which necessitates this double system of examination first introduced in 1879 in this Presidency. The authorities there have not seen any reason to think that their students bring the atmosphere of the schools with them to the colleges, or that if two years' interval is allowed, they will not use their early period of study in the proper way, but pass it in listless idleness, as stated in the report of the Committee of 1889. This experience of Indian Universities is a strong argument, which men who bring a fresh mind to the consideration of the subject will find it difficult to get over. Turning next to the English and Scotch Universities we find that in the Oxford University the responsium or first year's examination is not a University examination at all. It is the Teachers' examination separate for each college. Then comes the Moderator's examination, and lastly the public examination, all within three years. In the London University they have only one Intermediate examination between the Matriculation and the B. A. In the Cambridge University they have a Previous examination in parts one or two, followed by a general examination, also divided into two parts, and a special examination, in one out of ten or twelve voluntary subjects. In Edinburgh and the Scotch Universities generally, there is only one Preliminary examination and then there is no examination except for the M. A. degree. It may also be noted that in most of those Universities, except in the London University, there is either no Matriculation examination or only a nominal one. It is only in London and Dublin that they have a separate Matriculation examination. In all these Universities the Arts' course is three years for the B. A. degree. Whether, therefore, we have a three or four years' course, there is no precedent either in India or in England for two intermediate examinations. If in these Universities, with the experience of centuries to guide them, students are not found to be listless or idle in their first year of college attendance, one fails to see what particular element of mischief works so powerfully in this Presidency that it requires the University here to take special steps to secure the students from doing harm to themselves. Students here may be assumed to be as good or indifferent as their fellows in the other Universities. They have generally to pay heavy fees and other charges, and they cannot afford to spend their most promising years in unwearied idleness. There are idle and listless students in every place of learning, but I do not think that we have any monopoly of these irregular habits in the case of the large majority of our students. The change when it was first made was not introduced from any such considerations. It was intended to give special facilities to the study of science, and the P. E. pass qualification was deemed to be necessary as evidence of general culture for those who wished to take up science degrees. It is, therefore, evident that when the Committee in their report observed that "past experience shows that not an inconsiderable portion of the first year is wasted, and that at that period of their college life the ordinary run of students have not acquired those habits which would enable them to use their two years to good purpose," they lent the weight of their authority to an argument which neither past, nor present, experience confirmed, and that this suggestion was entirely an after-thought to which past and present experience both in India and in England gave but little countenance. We have very few gentlemen commoners among our students here. With most of our students success in life depends upon the way in which they pursue their studies in colleges, and the presumption is just the other way. If these examinations are admittedly a necessary evil, and they must be reduced as far as possible, it follows that the existing arrangement, so entirely without precedent, here as elsewhere, requires to be reconsidered. It might be said that these are only general considerations, and that for justifying the change proposed we must produce stronger evidence of actual and great evil resulting from the present practice. I shall, therefore, briefly consider this aspect of the question in this place. One illustration of this evil which lies on the surface may be adduced by an appeal to the figures of those who fail at the P. E. In 1891 the failures were 76, and in 1892 they were 68, and in 1893 they were 61 per cent. In other words the average of these years shows a percentage of two-thirds failures against one-third pass. Out of those who failed a second time, as many as 40 per cent. failed in subjects in which they had passed before, so that this additional examination results in preventing as many as two-thirds of the students from proceeding to their higher studies. The percentage of passes and failures in the London University which is our chief model for a number of years in our University for the past three years are given below:—

Percentage of failures.

Examination.	London University. 1888—1888.	Bombay University. 1891—1894.
Matriculation	43	72
Previous	..	67
Intermediate	28	35
B.A.	42	57
L. M.	24	59
LL. B.	35	63

These figures will show how generally our examinations are much more stiff than those of the stiffest English University. Out of every 100 students who appear at the Matriculation Examination here, about 28 pass. Out of these 28, about 67 per cent. are again plucked at the P. E., thus leaving nine students to pass the P. E. Out of these nine about 35 per cent. fail at the Intermediate, leaving about 6 to pass that examination. Out of these 6, about 43 per cent. fail, leaving less than three students who pass the B. A. In the London University out of every 100 students who appear for Matriculation 43 per cent. fail, leaving 57 who pass. Out of those 57 about 28 per cent. fail, leaving 41 who pass the Intermediate. Out of these 41, about 42 per cent. fail, leaving 25 who pass the B. A. In other words our examinations are eight times more stiff than those of the London University, and this stiffness is very much increased by the additional Previous Examinations. In the other Universities the pass proportion is, if possible, larger than in London. In the above calculation I have not taken into account students who pass on second or third trial, but if the additions were made on both sides the relative disparity will still remain as marked as stated above. They talk of separating the chaff from the grain. It must be a very curious process of separation which results in leaving three grains at the bottom of the sieve. And then what becomes of these three grains? The Vice Chancellor has told us from his place in the Convocation that from 20 to 40 per cent. of them die prematurely, the death being larger among those who pass in the higher examinations and in the Maratha Hindoo community than in others. We are thus in a curious fix. We separate the chaff till only three grains remain, and of these three grains nearly 20 to 40 per cent. die before they have in any way utilised their powers of superior cultivation. If these results satisfy the members of the Senate, well all I can say is that we are more Chinese than the Chinese themselves in our love of competitive examinations. It suggests to my mind at least a very uneasy feeling, from the contemplation of the results of a system which all our talents and abilities have been elaborating for so many years. It seems as if people have made competitive examination a fetish before which they fall down and worship. I do not wonder that my native friends make this mistake, because they know no better models, but it is a very sad spectacle to see Englishmen and Scotchmen all joining together and sanctioning this holocaust in the name of encouraging higher education in this country. It is not absolutely necessary that this thing should last for ever. We might well take a leaf from the Oxford rules, and leave these intermediate examinations to the College authorities. These College examinations will be conducted by men in sympathy with the students, by men who know their students all the year round as human beings, and not as mere machines. If you must have the University to examine the work of the Colleges at an intermediate stage, one examination is quite as good as two, and we might be satisfied with it. Even in England this abuse of competitive examinations has provoked a protest which was published in the *Nineteenth Century* some years ago, signed by some 500 men of education from all ranks and professions. These examinations were denounced as mischievous, because they subordinated teaching to passing tests, they set young men to race with one another in cramming and rote, they destroyed variety and established one level of uniform teaching all over the country, they promoted superficiality and a desire for show, checked original thought, and finally they created disinclination to study in after-life. These are the necessary evils of the abuse of competitive examinations, and every unnecessary examination test that we allow to remain at work aggravates these mischiefs. It may may be said that the students will have no guidance in studies. In reply I would say that the teachers are their best guides when they do not descend to be crammers, as our present system too often tempts them to be. A minor objection about what we should do with our B. Sc. degree and the Engineering degree if we do away with the P. E. may be similarly disposed of. I would leave it to the Colleges to provide their own test examinations. The work would be done better, and with more efficiency. In the discussion of 1889, Sir R. West was quoted with approval by Mr. Latham as suggesting that students should be allowed to appear at the P. E. without attending any school or College. If that course is not feasible we might have a few High Schools which will prepare Matriculated students for the P. E. These are, however, details into which I do not wish to dogmatise but will leave them to be worked out by the Syndicate and the Faculties, to whom this proposition allots the work of the re-arrangement of studies. As on the last occasion, so now, I and my friends only desire that the Senate should affirm the principle of adopting a rule of one intermediate examination in the Arts' course, which works so satisfactorily in all the Indian and English Universities, and departure from which has worked great mischiefs without producing any corresponding gain to the bodily and mental health and wealth of the students in this Presidency. Examinations are means to an end, and not the end itself. The end is to have young men enjoying health and long life with a capacity and desire to work out the problem of life with the advantage of general culture, both of head and heart. This end is not promoted by our present system. It will be to some extent promoted if we leave the teacher and the student to themselves, for at least two years of the College course. The change of 1889 was made expressly with this view, but owing to the increase of studies and bad selection of text books and the bother of two examinations that change has not produced its desired effect. The teachers in our Colleges complain of their inability to teach, within the time allowed, the books prescribed, and thus the work is hastily gone through with benefit to no body. The amendment suggested will, to some extent, correct the evil, and it is on that account that I have ventured to solicit your calm deliberation of this proposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded the proposition.

Principal Hathornthwaite said that the business before the meeting, in which they were then engaged, did not come before them under ordinary circumstances, inasmuch as it was not sent down as other items on the agenda, which had been recommended by the Syndicate. It came before them under the operation of bye-law 35, which required the Vice-Chancellor to convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of the six members of the Senate for a specific purpose. That did not mean that this business was not considered by the Syndicate, who had on the contrary, carefully considered and minuted on the same, and by an overwhelming preponderance of opinion had negatived it on the ground that it was premature and ill-advised, and not within the domain of practical politics. The result was communicated to the signatories of the requisition that in the opinion of the Syndicate the time had not yet come for a reconsideration of the matter since the examination of B. A., under the new system, was only held in November last for the first time. The B. A. Examination under the old system was still going, and had not yet become obsolete, and would go on side by side with the examination under the new system till November next. More than that the B. A. Examination under the still older rules would also be held, there being still one surviving candidate who had presented himself for the examination. They were, therefore, at the present time holding examination under three systems, namely, the old, the older, and the new system of examination. The new system had hardly emerged from its swaddling clothes when a brand new system had been recommended, which was calculated to disturb the peace of the University and unsettle the minds of the Graduates. They had not yet had time or opportunity to see whether the results of the new system were satisfactory, and the Syndicate, therefore, very properly decided that the proposal was premature, and at all events not ripe for consideration at present. He reminded them that the subject had been very exhaustively dealt with by a committee appointed by the Senate some years ago, and it was upon that report that the present B. A. curriculum was constructed. The very point referred to in the present proposal, namely, whether the examinations held by the University after the Matriculation and before the final B.A. Examination should be one or two, had been carefully and thoroughly considered by that committee, and the late Mr. Justice Telang who was referred by Mr. Justice Ranade in his speech, was also in favour of the new scheme. The report had been signed by well-known educationists of the day, and the very same point was considered by the Senate, and was negatived. He asked the Senate not to stultify themselves by bringing forward again and again, and supporting the very proposal, which only a few years ago they negatived and declined to adopt.

Rev. J. Scott was opposed to the proposal not because it was premature, but because it was mischievous. As observed by Mr. Justice Ranade, it was true that Madras and Calcutta universities had not the same number of intermediate examinations as in the Bombay University, but for the same reason, it was equally true that Bombay had a better type of Graduates than other universities produced. Mr. Ranade had referred to the Scotch—particularly the Aberdeen University to which he (the speaker) had the honour to belong—and he might say that statements made by the proposer of the resolution were a travesty of facts. There was no publication in the world, which could have suggested that travesty of facts. Alluding to the several examinations held by the Aberdeen University the speaker proceeded to remark that the reference to British universities were misleading; the conditions of those country being quite different to those of India. It was to the advantage of the students that there should be an intermediate examination.

Professor Muller was of opinion that the new system had not been given a fair trial, and the change proposed was much too sudden, and would turn the whole University course upside down. The changes in an University should, like all constitutional changes, be gradual and slow. He compared the Graduates of former times with the present Graduates, and said that the former were infinitely better than the latter, who only slipped through the Matriculation, and it was a matter of surprise how they could pass the higher examinations. The speaker then referred to the system of examinations in the Cambridge University to which he belonged, observing that the failures alluded to by Mr. Ranade were due to colleges which allowed weak students to appear for the examinations and also to ex-students, who presented themselves for such examinations. The failures were not due to the University or the examiners. He strongly deprecated the spirit pervading in the students of the present day who attributed their failures to the fault of the examiners of the University and not to their own weakness.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said that as pointed out by Mr. Hathornthwaite not only was the late Mr. Telang against the scheme but also Principal Wordsworth, who very strongly advocated the retention of the Previous Examination, which he considered to be the most important for the student class. As one engaged for a number of years in the instruction of the youths of the city, he might say that he was well acquainted with the defects, failings, and excellences of the students, and was in a position to say that the proposed change instead of doing any good would be productive of great harm to the young students. He was always anxious to see an increased number of graduates, and he rejoiced [illegible] the stamp, which the University put up[illegible]mp of real value, but he would [illegible] avowed object of which [illegible]inishing the legiti[illegible] fit to impose. He [illegible]ated into sympat[illegible]pting a course, wh[illegible] effects upon [illegible] the Senate [illegible] to be present on [illegible] proposal, which he said must commend itself to every right thinking man.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, in alluding to the past history of the question, said that Sir Richard Temple who was then the Governor of Bombay, presided at a meeting of the Senate in his capacity as working Chancellor of the University, and it was at that meeting that he (Mr. Mehta) had brought forward an amendment, and the late Mr. Telang expressed himself strongly against the then proposed change in the University examinations. They strongly opposed the proposed reform, but as the old members of the Senate knew it was an open secret that a whip had been sent round by the Governor and other officials, who were most anxious to carry out the change in the interests of the foundation of a degree for Science and they were out-voted accordingly. That was the history of the transformation of the two into three examinations. It would also be remembered that the committee was not so strongly against the change as was shown in their report, in which they stated that they sympathised very much with the desire to reduce the number of examinations as much as possible. The late Mr. Telang entertained a strong feeling that there should be as few examinations as possible.

The Vice-Chancellor, interrupting Mr. Mehta, said that Mr. Telang's was against the three examinations when they were held under the three years' course but when the course was extended to four years, Mr. Telang was entirely in favour of three examinations. He (the Vice-Chancellor) further said that the three years' course was not before the Senate, and Mr. Mehta ought not, therefore, to refer to it.

Mr. Mehta said that he was discussing the whole subject, and he was, therefore, perfectly justified in referring to the three examinations. He did not think that the matter was a point of order, and with due deference to the Vice-Chancellor he said that he ought not to have been interrupted. His argument might be weak, but he was entitled to put any interpretation he thought right on the opinion expressed by Mr. Telang.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the three years' course was not before the Senate.

Mr. Mehta respectfully submitted that he would refer to it if it was relevant to his argument. He then proceeded to remark that he did not agree with the Rev. Mr. Scott when he said that Bombay Graduates had a superior type of Graduates than the Calcutta and Madras Universities, which he (Mr. Mehta) said had produced some very great thinkers and public writers, and who were a pride to their country and in no way inferior to the Graduates of the Bombay University. Mr. Mehta then expressed himself in favour of the system of greater freedom and elasticity on the part of the Graduates, and said that it was acknowledged generally by all that Graduates who passed their examinations, fifteen years ago, were far more superior to the Graduates of the present day. Their superiority was no doubt due to the system of greater freedom and elasticity, which was prevalent in British Universities, and which produced a better class of men than the French and other Continental Universities, which were given to strict discipline and confined themselves to their studies. Those, who were opposed to the change on the ground that it was sudden need not be alarmed on that score, because it would not be brought into operation for the next four or five years. He did not object to a premature change if it was right and beneficial.

Mr. Abdulla Dharamsi who rose amidst cries of "vote, vote" then addressed the Senate, observing that he had come with an open mind to the Senate with an inclination to vote for Mr. Ranade's motion, but he was now determined to oppose it after hearing the impassioned arguments of both sides.

The proposition was then put to the vote, but lost by a majority of 43 votes and 37.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOPE MILLS COMPANY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Military Square, Mr. Byramjee J. Lam, chairman of the Board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors beg to submit for your approval and adoption the annual report and the audited accounts of the company made up to 30th June 1895. The statement of profit and loss account shows the company's nett earnings of the year to be Rs. 58,083-13-5 which with the balance of Rs. 349-1-1 brought forward from the previous account amounts to Rs. 58,432-14-6 which they hope will be considered satisfactory. Your directors recommend that this amount should be disposed of as follows:—To depreciation account, Rs. 30,000-0-0; dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, Rs. 26,300-0-0; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 2,132-14-6; total Rs 58,432-14-6; Your directors have ordered out additional 6400 ring spindles with the requisite preparatory machinery from Messrs Howard and Bullough, part of which has already arrived and is now being erected. Two of the directors, Messrs Chunilal Nagindas and Gopikison Ramsukhdas, having resigned their seats, Messrs Hurgovundas Echaram and Dharamdas Mulchand were invited to join the board in their place, which appointments you are requested to confirm. Messrs. Hurgovundas Echaram and Dharamdas Mulchand retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The company's property together with stock in trade is fully covered against fire risk. You are requested to appoint an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared. The appointments of Messrs. Hurgovundas Echaram and Dharamdas Mulchand, as directors in place of Messrs Chunilal Nagindas and Gopikison Ramsukh, resigned, was confirmed. The same gentlemen, who retired from the board by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. Chunibhai Davabhai Vakilna was appointed auditor of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 100. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, September 15.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Missa Coelestis.—Hymns 161, 351 and 106.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 173, 167 and 370. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis 247 and 103.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 175, 178 and 238.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 271, 183 and 345.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE

Service in the John Connon School.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon on "The observance of Sunday" by the Rev. R. M. Gray.—Hymns 67, 41, 313 and 22
Psalm. 116, chant 235.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 35, 221 and 175.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Subject—The Lord's Day.—Hymns 197, 257 and 302.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist with Sermon by the Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Korshaw
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 a.m.—Litany.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon—Hymns 125 and 176.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. C. Mayhew.—Hymns 161, 403 and 621.
All Seats Free immediately the bell stops five minute before the service.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Rev. J. H. O'Brien.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Rev. J. H. O'Brien.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

Evensong and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder.
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. A. Crane.
Eigth Sermon on the Commandments.
Grant Road Church.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-15 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. T. M. Hudson.
3 p.m.—Sermon by Wm. Feistkarn.
Mazagon Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Mr. P. Glover.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
8 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m.—Divine Service.
St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-45 p.m.—Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Divine Service.
Psalm 98 (1-4).
Hymns 131, 186 and 270 (1st tune).
Anthem.—I will lay me down in peace.

St. NICHOLAS CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

5-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesday
7 p.m.—Evensong (choral).

THE FATHER HAMILTON MEMORIAL.

The Secretaries of the Father Hamilton Memorial Fund acknowledge the following sums:—

Messrs. D. J. DeMonte and Sons, Rs. 50; George Pisco (Karachi) and "B" each Rs. 25; H. Spencer and Surg.-Major J. P. Barry (Kaira), each Rs. 20; Nanabhoy H. Moos, Jehangir J. Vimadalal, each Rs. 15; H. N. Dadina, E. X. Dias (Shahabad), Lewis Gonsalves, H. S. Nayek, J. K. Patel, P. E. Reporter, Rustomji F. Batliboy, Kaikhoshro H. Vakil, Ratanji J. Ratnagar, V. H. Hoogwerf, each Rs. 10; Jamshedji C. Jamshedji, H. Narielwala, Nazarally Camroodin, Rev. J. Goldsmith, each Rs. 5; other sums, Rs. 120; Previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,505; total Rs. 2,915.

Further subscriptions will be greatfully acknowledged.

The population of Suez is now put down at about 18,000 souls all told. Two more elementary schools have been opened, one at Suez, where English, French, and music are taught; the other is an Italian school at Port Tewfik, where the French and Arabic languages are also taught. The teachers at this school are paid by the Italian Government, who also provide the stationery, books, &c. Several houses have been built at Suez during the year by native owners. Most of these are in the European style.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.)

CLAIM UNDER AN AGREEMENT.

KARIM NENSEY VS. GEORGE K. HENRICHS AND ANOTHER.

His lordship delivered judgment in the suit yesterday afternoon. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 4,500, being the amount due by the defendants for the monthly payments down to 1st June 1895 in accordance with an agreement entered into between the parties.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendants were represented by Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Bayley.

The plaint stated that Peeroo Mahomed, his sons, Nensey, Cassam and Fazul, and his grandson, the plaintiff, carried on business in partnership under the name of Peeroo Mohomed and Nensey. It was proposed that the firm should be dissolved upon certain terms and conditions mentioned in a Guzerathi agreement, which was afterwards executed by all partners. The plaintiff was unwilling to execute the agreement. The first defendant pressed the plaintiff to execute the said agreement. The partnership were muccadums to defendants' firm and the first defendant was anxious to bring about a dissolution as he intended to employ Fazul Peeroo as muccadum of the firm. The plaintiff wanted some arrangement to be made for his maintenance before he was turned adrift. The first defendant in order to induce him to execute the agreement promised the plaintiff that he would secure him a suitable maintenance, and that in the meantime he and his firm of Messrs. Glade and Company would pay him the allowance for maintenance. The defendants' firm were partners with the plaintiff's firm in the management of the Peeroo Mohomed Oil Mills. The plaintiff declined to agree to the said agreement until defendants' promise was put in a definite form, and the first defendant on his own behalf and on behalf of his firm wrote and signed letter dated 4th August 1894, and agreed to pay the plaintiff Rs. 500 per month on the 1st of each month until such time as the plaintiff's father made provision for the maintenance of the plaintiff, so as to give plaintiff Rs. 500 every month. On the faith of this agreement the plaintiff executed the agreement of 30th July 1894. The defendants, though requested to do so, had not paid anything to the plaintiff, and there was due to him Rs. 4,500 for the monthly payment down to 1st June 1895.

The defendants in their written statement admitted that the statements in the first four paragraphs of the plaint were substantially correct. They said that prior to the date of the Gujerathi agreement of the 30th July 1894 Nensey Peeroo had been carrying on business as muccadam to the defendants' firm and also to the firms of Bruel and Co. and Durst Hostil and Co., and the plaintiff used to assist him in the management of the said business and in consideration of such assistance received an allowance for his maintenance from Nensey Peeroo. It was by the Gujirathi agreement 'inter alia' provided that Nensey Peeroo should retain the muccadamas monneys of Bruel and Co. and Durst, Hostil and Co., together with certain other business, and the defendant Heinrichs believed, and it was understood by the parties to the said agreement, that the plaintiff would continue to assist Nensey Peeroo in the said business, and thus earn his maintenance allowance before. The letter was signed by the defendant merely as a guarantee that suitable maintenance would be paid to the plaintiff by his father as before, and the defendant believing that he and his firm would never be called upon to pay any money under the said guarantee left Bombay for Europe, without making any arrangement for the payment of the money. The defendants said that the plaintiff was maintained by Nensey ever since the date of the agreement. The defendants further said that defendant Heinrichs returned to Bombay in December 1894, and after his return received two letters from plaintiff, and consequently without admiting his firm's liability to pay any money to plaintiff under the said agreement of 4th August 1894, busied himself in procuring a promise from Nensey to provide suitable maintenance for the plaintiff, and in March 1895 induced Nensey to promise to pay a sum of Rs. 500 per month to the plaintiff if the latter called at the office of Nensey to receive the payment. The plaintiff declined to call at the office, and the defendants submitted that under the circumstances they were not liable to pay him the amount.

The evidence in the suit having been concluded, his lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 4,590 with costs, and interest at 6 per cent.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade).

TRANSFER OF AN APPEAL FROM A SESSIONS JUDGE TO THE HIGH COURT.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMCHANDRA SAVAIRAM AND GOPAL WALAD DHONDI.

This was a petition by the Government Pleader at Bombay, requesting the court to direct the transfer of these cases from the court of Mr. Arthur H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, to some other Court of Sessions, on the ground that, on the merits as well as on some technical points, the cases had already been prejudged by him at their first hearing before him in December 1891. Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for Mr. Unwin, the Sessions Judge of Nasik.

It appears that the two prisoners were convicted in October last by Mr. R. B. Stewart, first class Magistrate of Nasik, of dishonestly retaining stolen property, and were sentenced, the first to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 44, in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for two months, and the second to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to suffer three months' further rigorous imprisonment. On appeal by the prisoners, Mr. Unwin was of opinion that the convictions could not be sustained. On reference to another case against one Ragho, Tukia, and three others, Mr. Unwin found that the Crown relied on the statements of the present appellants in order to obtain convictions in the previous case, and that these convictions were accordingly obtained. It struck Mr. Unwin, therefore, as nothing less than perfidy to make the Crown turn round now upon two of its own prime witnesses and strive to obtain their convictions in connection with the self-same property by means of their own sworn statements. Mr. Unwin added "I believe this to be a grave misuse of the Act, and except in this district, I have never seen recourse to such procedure, which seems to me quite opposed to public policy and the spirit of English law and justice." For these reasons, Mr. Unwin reversed the convictions and sentences, and directed that the appellants be acquitted and set at liberty. The Bombay Government appealed from this decision of the Sessions Judge; and on the 13th August last, Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade, after hearing the arguments of counsel, reversed the acquittal of the two accused and directed Mr. Unwin to re-hear their appeals. Mr. Unwin, therefore, now applied that the appeals be transferred for disposal to some other Sessions Judge.

Mr. Justice Ja[illegible]e, in giving the court's decision on the applica[illegible] said: The reversal of the acquittal of t[illegible]ers by the Sessions Judge was directed by t[illegible] on appeal of the Government in Counsel, [illegible]as based solely on an error in law. On the a[illegible]eing returned to the Sessions Judge for determin[illegible]n on the merits, the judge has applied that the appeal be sent to some other Court. There is nothing special in the record of the case to prevent him or any unbiassed judge from hearing it, and except the learned judges statement that the officers representing the Crown must be aware of the grounds why the judge considers the prosecution illegal, the reason which he gives for asking this Court to impose this appeal on some other judge are not sufficient except in so far as they disclose a strong inclination in the mind of the Judge to import into the adjudication tests of evidence derived not from the statutes or decision but from his own views of what is the right carriage of a prosecution in the name of the Crown, from a moral point of view. In the letter of the 20th August may be regarded as explanatory of the reversed decision he says he differs on the question of the moral, not the legal admissibility of the testimony; he holds that there was a moral not an illegal use of the Prisoners Testimony Act in regard to the testimony of some convicts, and he even that he does not care whether it is a legal use of them or not. Then as regards the prosecution of the acquitted convicts the Judge goes on to say:—"All this may be quite legal and possibly very clever too, but I take leave to think it "morally" low. And I have said here in open Court, I must consider to say the same upon every similar occasion, that I think the Crown "dishonoured" by such a prosecution." In volunteering these statements in his letter asking for a transfer, the Judge must be taken as desirous to shew the strong bias of his mind as the questions about the relevancy of the evidence had all been fully argued in this Court and settled by its decision, which pointed out that the production of any particular evidence, admissible by the law, lay entirely within the discretion of the Crown as Prosecutor and the production was not a matter for the Sessions Court to deal with. The duty of a Judge is to administer the Justice according to law; he is not entitled to put terms on the Crown or any suitor, requiring conformity to the extra-Judicial views of the Judge. To avoid the danger of improper bias in decision the Court must now as asked by the Judge transfer the appeal. The transfer of a case on the ground of the incapacity of the Judge from bias has always been regarded as a serious proceeding. Extra-Judicial notions should never prevail in judgment; they tend to deprive the suitor of the redress to which he is entitled as in Queen vs. Adamson L R I, Q B D, 201;—see Cockburn C J's remarks p. 205 on the point and the remarks of the Full Bench of this Court in Ganesh Sathe's case I. L. R. 13 Bom. 598. These cases and others where magistrates have been biassed by their notions on politics shew very clearly that the officers who administer justice must not act on what is extraneous and extra-judicial, as Lord Cockburn calls it. Judges are not doctors of morals by professions: the Court of Queens Bench long ago abandoned that jurisdiction. What is legal is a matter competent to a Judge to ascertain. But the question whether the Crown is morally justified in calling a witness or prosecuting a criminal is not usually one for a Court of Law. Morals depend much on motives, about which Sargent C. J. says in Ganesh Sathe's case, "any attempt to determine them would open out a very wide and speculative field of enquiry." See note "Cogit ad impossibilia." A Judge must not defeat any right given by law by interposing his private notions of morals any more than those he entertains on politics. A Judge may fairly meditate an accommodation but not put terms on pronouncing sentences, or giving judgements. Per Lord Wright, Vern, 479, Viners Abrid, Tit, Judges G. In matters outside of his special duty and office a Judge has no special reason to be treated as an arbitrator. Within his judicial duties a Judge has a special eminence for the reason given by Coke to the King of England in the case of Prohibitions Del Roy, shewing that the King's Judges and not the King himself may dispense justice, because his majesty was not learned in the laws of his realm, and causes which concern the life or inheritance or goods or fortunes of his subjects are not to be decided by the natural reason but by the artificial reason and judgment of law, which law is an act which requires long study and experience, before that a man can attain to the cognisance; and that the law was the golden wet wand and measure to try the causes of the subjects. The Sessions Judge being the Judge of a Court under our superintendence and control we think it behoves us in order to prevent in the future the necessity of transfers of cases, even before the merits have been decided, to point out that in the exercise of his judicial office he is restrained from the use of language which may prevent the approach of person aggrieved or which may cause scandal. The promise of the sovereign implied in her coronation oath that justice shall not be denied nor delayed refers, as we have seen, to Justice, according to law, not to something according to an individual's notion. The law is the fortress to which suitor resorts against wrong. A Judge may not use language which tends to stop this approach. He must not use language shewing that he is influenced by either fear or favour, he must not interpose personal views on matters moral or political and so forth: lest the suitor or the subjects generally should have reason to suppose that these rule his judgment, and lead to the passing of orders contrary to the law of the land, and the delay of common right. The cases on information against Magistrate shew that the bias caused by extra-judicial considerations has often been followed by illegal or improper orders, and sometimes to the scandal of justice, requiring the inference of the tribunal with disciplinary powers, even when the magistrate was not guilty of the gross misbehaviour caused by passion and opposition which was disclosed in Rex vs. Brooke 2 T. R. 165. The jealousy with which the Superior Courts regard any language tending to a denial of justice is shown in Q. vs. Marshall 4 E. and B. 475, which affirms the right of the suitor to a patient hearing through his Counsel. These principles are well consistent with those which prohibit the Courts of Justice from being made use of for purposes of Scandal. The reasons are given in Re. Clive Durant I. L. R. 15 Bombay 488, which has often been followed and must be familiar to all the judges of inferior tribunals. In Ekoath vs. Ramchandra P. J. 1894, 393, the Governor in Council brought to the notice of this Court the language of a Judge who had used the term fraud as regards two officers of the Government. This Court pointed out the need of discretion on the part of the Judge below, who ought to have remembered that public have a serious interest in the character of a public officer and the officer himself has a valuable property in his character. The Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council have at times remonstrated about the use of languages. In Kali vs. Bhusan I L. R. 18 Cal. 201, their Lordships cast a protection over witnesses. In one passage they say—"Nasty, uncalled-for and indiscreet expressions like these casting suspicions of grave crimes against unnamed absent persons without one title of evidence to support them are wholly unwarrantable, and cannot but destroy respect for the judgment and discretion of the Judge, and lower the confidence which might otherwise attach to his decision upon the question really before him." The cases shew that when a judge goes out of his way into matters of speculation foreign to the case he is prone to commit this kind of injustice, and to let his impartial officer be shadowed by controversy with the other authorities. In the Queen vs. Budri Roy 23 W. R. 65 the learned Judges at Fort William in dealing with a Session Judge under their control expressed an opinion that the comments made on police officers should not exceed those on other witnesses. This High Court has not thought it necessary to lay down such a rule, but has often followed Kendilton vs. Maltby in encouraging the Courts to pronounce their opinion about individuals of the Police force in cases coming before them in such a way as to lead to inquiry in cases of misconduct appearing before them. We are not aware of any instance in which this Court has gone further in principle, and the reports of that case Car and M. 402 and 2 M. and R. 438 shew that in Lord Deaman's opinion not even the highest Judge in the land is justified in going out of his way to caluminate an individual by uttering charges not warranted by the occasion. How much less an inferior Judge after the highest tribunal has justified the action which has been denounced as morally wrong. Moreover this Court has often declared that when an officer acts in doing his duty within the limits of the law the presumption is in his favour, and several times it has said that the public order is preserved by each of the authorities doing the work the law lays on it. On this principle the Court of Queen's Bench has refused to issue mandamus to the attorney General; and in India the Courts while defining this position have refrained from directing the Public Prosecutors in their discretion. The rule of Magna Charta that justice must not be denied applied also to the executive Magistracy, and is enforced by another statute to be mentioned with reverence, which places on them in their various degrees the duty of maintaining justice by prosecuting offenders according to law, i.e., the petition of right. This high prerogative of the Crown must never be forgotten. We do not doubt that the assertions made by the learned judge are based on sincere intention and a fervant desire to administer justice and right. But as Lord Coke the great lawyer and judge who drew the petition of Right, insists (cited Q. E. V. Chagan I L R 14 Bombay 352) the discretion of a judge is not merely 'scire quid sit justum' but 'scire per legem quid sit justum.' No authority is cited by the Sessions Judge empowering him to qualify acts of public officers already pronounced legal by this Court as perilidous or morally low: and the pretension to do is in our judgment novel and unfounded and without warrant of the law, while the cases referred to above shew that for centuries the law has placed restraints on judges, and confining their utterances to matters properly before them and restraining them from acting upon rules which are not rules of the law. To the law of the land every judge is strictly bound to conform and the Judges of the Inferior Courts are bound to act upon the interpretation of this the highest tribunal. It is urged by the pleader for the convicts that this Court should hear their appeal, as a transfer of it from Nasik to any other court will cause them much expense, and the expense of retaining Counsel will be less if the appeal be heard here. The Government take no objection. As the act of the law should injure no man, and as it is not the fault of the appellants that the appeal must be heard a second time and in another place, the Court assents and transfers the appeal to itself.

THE RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY AT INDORE.

A correspondent writes:—His Highness Maharaja Holkar has sanctioned one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees for the reception of H. E. the Viceroy at Indore, and has issued instructions that every possible care be taken to carry out the details of an elaborate programme. Fifteen committees of high officials of the State have been appointed including a (1) general committee, (2) finance, (3) durbars, (4) reception and decoration, (5) entertainments and balls, (6) decorations and illuminations, (7) shikar, (8) military review and inspection of Imperial Cavalry, (9) drive through the city and visits to places of interest, (10) sanitation, (11) police arrangements, (12) conveyances and orderlies, (13) sardars in attendance on Lord Elgin, (14) nazars and dress of honours, and (15) board of general secretaries, as shown below:—

By order of his Highness Maharaja Holkar, G.C.S.I., the following arrangements have been made for the reception at Indore, of H. E. Lord Elgin, the Viceroy of India:—

General Committee: president, The Minister; members, General Balmukund, Rai Nanakchand, Lala Bishweshvanath, Chief Justice Dharandhar, Rao Saheb B A Gupte, and Rao Saheb R J Bhide. The Minister will be ex-officio president of the following sub-committees:—Finance—Lala Bishweshvanath, Rao Saheb R J Bhide, Rao Saheb Balvantrao Pandurang; durbars—Lala Bishweshvanath, Rao Saheb Balvantrao Pandurang; receptions and deputations—General Balmukund, Lala Bishweshvanath, Rao Saheb B A Gupte, Rao Saheb Balvantrao Pandurang; entertainment and ball—Captain Franks, Prof. Cholmondeley, Babu Purnochandra, and Mr K B Sonalkar; decorations and illuminations—Rao Saheb B A Gupte, Rao Saheb R B Mule, State Engineer; shikar—Captain Franks, Professor Cholmondeley, General Balmukund; military review and inspection Imperial Cavalry, General Balmukund; drive through the city and visits to places of interest—the Minister, General Balmukund, and Lala Bishweshvanath; sanitation of the city—Dr Brahmanikar, the manager, Municipality; police arrangements—Rao Saheb Gupte, Adjutant General Dalmbay, Deputy Inspector General Paralkar, Police Superintendent; conveyances and orderlies—General Balmukund, Rao Saheb Balvantrao Pandurang, Captain Banis Ali, Mr. K. Shamrao Naib Vakil Residency; Sardars in attendance on his Excellency—Lala Bishweshvanath, Rao Saheb B A Gupte, Rao Saheb R J Bhide; nazars and dresses of honour—Deputy Minister Rai Nanakchand, Residency Vakil, Lala Bishweshvanath; secretaries—Rao Saheb Gore, Rao Saheb K D Kotwal, and Rao Saheb A V Garud. Dated, 31st August, 1895.

(Sd.) NANAKCHAND, Minister in charge.

His Highness the Maharaja will personally inspect the works in progress, and the Minister will see that the executive part of the work is done most carefully and systematically. It has been enjoined that every Sardar and officer concerned will do his duty to the best of his powers. Captain Norman Franks and Principal Cholmondeley have under their direct supervision that part of the work in which English etiquette and English tastes are called in requisition, Rai Nanakchand whose instinctive knowledge of nazars and state ceremonials is unsurpassed, will be best officer to inspect that part of the work. Lala Bhishweshvanath, the account expert, whose services have been lent by the British Government, will (with the help of others) superintendent the financial arrangements. Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte whose experience of decorations of (twenty-one exhibitions including the Colonial and Indian of London and the International of Calcutta is well known in our city, will be entrusted with similar work at Indore, his experience of English manners and customs as well as his local knowledge of durbar manners, befit him as a Sardar in attendance on the Viceroy. General Balmukund will arrange for the review of troops, &c. Special sanitary arrangements have not been neglected as our Bombay medical graduate Dr. Braumanikar has to look after them. Chief Justice Dhurandhar, our Bombay graduate and barrister-at-law, with his long experience of this city, to be a valuable adviser in general arrangements and proper execution of the duties entrusted to the several committees. The care with which his Highness has made the selection of managers of each branch of the details, will ensure complete success.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The cricket match, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana, which was to have been played last Saturday, not having come off owing to the unpropitiousness of Jupiter Pluvius, I beg to propose, through the medium of your journal, to the parties concerned, that arrangements should be made to have the match played off on Monday next. There is no cricket-fixture on this latter day, which is a Bank holiday.—Yours, &c.,

A CRICKETER.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

September 1.—Chief Engineer W. W. Newman has returned from leave and rejoined the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie.—Assistant Engineer John Nutter has been transferred from R. I. M. S. Investigator to R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings.—Engineer F. H. Schneider, in charge Viceroy's Yacht Establishment, Calcutta, has been appointed to R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings.—Assistant Engineer V. A. Brown, R. I. M. S. Canning, has been promoted to Engineer from the 19th August last.

The resuscitation of a man, named Grant Wilson, who was hanged for murder at Vicksburg, is attracting attention in American scientific circles. Wilson has completely recovered except that he is dumb. It is found that his life was saved because a throat disease from which he suffered had produced a bony growth in the windpipe. When restored to consciousness his eyes were turned inwards, but this was gradually cured. Wilson describing his experiences, stated that he had no sensation whatever after the drop and that he remained in a comatose condition until he was awakened in the coffin. Asked whether he had any visions or dreams he replied that he had none whatever.

EUROPEAN AND PARSEE BROKERS AT VARIANCE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Fardunji Framji Karaka and his son Byramji charged Mr. A. J. Brooks with using threatening language towards them on the 22nd August last. Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended the accused. In laying the facts of the case before the court Mr. Davar said that the parties were coal-brokers, and the dispute arose between them from a very trifling incident. On the 22nd August last complainant was in the office of Messrs. R. Nusserwanji and Co. Mr. Brooks was in the corridor outside, when Byramji came, and went into the room to see Mr. C. J. Khambatta. Mr. Brooks objected to Byramji's doing so, and saying he would not tolerate that, uttered an abusive epithet. Complainant remonstrated with him for using objectionable language, but Mr. Brooks repeated the expression again. Mr. Davar remarked that use of such language frequently resulted in serious consequences. Complainant not being disposed to carry the matter very far, caused a letter to be written to Mr. Brooks through his solicitors, Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, demanding an apology for his abusive words. Mr. Brooks did not reply, but his partner, Mr. Dubash, rushed into the court to obtain a cross-summons against the complainants. The latter was even now, Mr. Davar added, prepared to drop the case if regret was expressed by the defendant.

Mr. Brown replied that the learned counsel had given the facts of the case accurately. But he did not give sufficient importance to the fact of Byramji going into the room of the office, where Mr. Brooks was standing. It was a breach of a rule prevalent amongst brokers, and in the moment of excitement Mr. Brooks might have used the expression. The learned solicitor, however, expressed his regret on behalf of his client.

The complainant being satisfied, the charge was allowed to be withdrawn, the magistrate remarking that Mr. Brown had admitted on behalf of his client that the expression was used to the son of Fardunji; and that he regretted it, and that the father was labouring under a delusion as to the remark he thought was made to him.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·719	WNW	4	97·0	77·9	[illegible]	...	13·26	−9·85
Agra	29·717	SW	4	96·5	77·2	68	...	20·25	−3·95
Cawnpore	29·790	W	5	95·8	74·1	73	...	22·76	[illegible]
Allahabad	29·743	N	3	96·6	77·3	65	...	21·31	−7·87
Jhansi	29·761	SW	4	94·1	75·2	78	0·22	29·27	−5·37
Jacobabad	29·746	Calm	2	103·4	77·1	70	...	2·60	[illegible]
Karachi	29·817	WSW	16	88·5	77·3	83	...	4·09	[illegible]
Jeypore	29·784	W	3	93·1	74·0	61	...	22·20	−1·50
Ajmere	29·808	W	6	91·4	75·4	68	...	23·11	+1·14
Deesa	29·829	W	5	95·3	74·0	60	...	13·76	−8·70
Ahmedabad	29·840	W	1	91·2	73·6	75	...	30·98	...
Bhuj	29·823	WNW	11	93·0	78·4	74	...	11·27	−0·98
Rajkot	29·837	W	7	93·4	73·7	80	...	17·24	−7·84
Veraval	29·819	Calm	4	93·0	75·8	87	...	14·06	...
Neemuch	29·813	W	5	86·8	72·1	85	[illegible]	23·81	−5·29
Indore	29·812	NNW	1	88·7	76·8	82	[illegible]	22·65	−1·78
Saugor	29·792	Calm	3	89·3	71·1	80	[illegible]	35·71	+0·17
Jubbulpore	29·761	NW	2	90·1	72·6	85	[illegible]	50·77	−0·20
Hoshangabad	29·793	Calm	3	90·3	73·7	[illegible]	...	37·49	−5·29
Khandwa	29·814	W	6	90·2	79·1	76	...	19·11	−6·75
Raipur	29·745	E	3	91·3	78·6	76	...	40·42	−1·15
Nagpur	29·761	NNW	5	92·3	74·1	[illegible]	0·60	60·53	+11·35
Amraoti	[illegible]	NW	13	93·2	73·8	76	...	19·95	−7·41
Akola	29·784	WNW	4	95·9	74·7	75	0·09	19·26	−7·41
Surat	29·816	SW	L	90·1	78·1	78	...	27·65	−13·43
Malegaon	29·818	WNW	5	88·4	80·7	81	[illegible]	10·72	−6·83
Bombay	29·860	NE	9	83·6	77·8	87	...	60·70	−3·42
Poona	29·881	NW	5	87·0	70·4	84	...	21·15	+4·70
Ahmednagar	29·849	NNE	3	86·3	65·0	87	..	15·59	...
Aurangabad	29·858	SSW	2	89·3	71·7	87	...	23·81	...
Sholapur	29·83[illegible]	NNW	7	83·7	75·0	84	1·55	19·90	−0·58
Ratnagiri	29·83[illegible]	NNW	9	84·8	[illegible]	93	[illegible]	82·01	−17·89
Belgaum	29·8[illegible]	NNW	L	82·7	63·4	91	[illegible]	32·89	−1·88
Goa	29·853	NNW	11	83·0	76·1	95	...	[illegible]	...
Karwar	29·837	N	6	83·7	77·3	89	...	99·52	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·810	Calm	3	84·3	76·1	89	...	115·27	+17·71
Calicut	29·825	Calm	7	83·7	73·0	94	...	78·48	−4·77
Cochin	29·812	Calm	L	85·2	76·1	[illegible]	...	58·76	−9·12
Bangalore	29·815	WSW	8	85·3	69·3	93	0·22	11·86	−4·23
Secunderabad	29·76[illegible]	[illegible]	3	85·6	70·1	80	0·16	22·01	−0·81
Masulipatam	29·744	[illegible]	4	92·6	70·6	91	...	25·50	+4·82
Bellary	29·80	[illegible]	[illegible]	88·2	74·4	65	...	6·59	−1·53
Cuddapah	29·783	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76·9	91	[illegible]	10·14	−6·31
Madras	29·755	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	71·5	[illegible]	[illegible]	11·6	−0·95
Coimbatore	29·817	SW	4	91·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	4·76	+0·31
Trichinopoly	29·778	Calm	3	95·3	75·4	82	[illegible]	12·2	+2·99
Negapatam	29·748	W	7	95·0	71·2	60	3·02	13·1	+4·12
Colombo	[illegible]	WSW	13	87·0	79·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	16·17	−3·36
Aden	29·781	SE	7	93·8	81·8	69	...	0·09	−0·33

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour,' L—Light, M—Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.
Bombay Local rainfall:—J J H=0·00 (71·25); G T H=0·00 (67·3); St G H=0·00 (61·3); C P=0·00 (69·7).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Bellary and Cuddapah, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Neemuch, 11 at Malegaon, and 12 at Akola. The maximum temperature is considerably in excess of the average at Agra, Jhansi, Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Belgaum and Bangalore, largely in excess at Allahabad, Amraoti and Madras, and very largely so at Akola. The minimum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Sholapur, Karwar and Bangalore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Bangalore, Madras and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (3·02″), over an inch at Sholapur (1·55″), nearly an inch at Madras, and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Indore, Nagpur, Malegaon, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Cuddapah. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay, where the weather is probably squally and unsettled. In Mysore and the Madras Presidency the weather conditions are very favourable for rain. Elsewhere local [illegible] to be expected.

W[illegible]

Acting Meteorological R[illegible]

[By Tel[illegible]

Friday's observations.—[illegible] briskly over the centre of [illegible]ed very slightly elsewher[illegible] over the Konkan and lowe[illegible] a large shallow area of de[illegible] the Bay. The pressure is abo[illegible] over the whole country, excep[illegible] South Peninsula. The wind[illegible] north-westerly over the Central [illegible] of the Peninsula, and very varia[illegible] force is light or moderate. Th[illegible] on the whole risen, and conside[illegible] normal over Lower Burma, the [illegible] India, Mysore, and a part of th[illegible] highest maximum is a hundred an[illegible] The rainfall is scattered and generally [illegible] a heavy shower is reported in Negapat[illegible] moderate showers in Dinajpur, Purulia, [illegible] Sholapur, Rajahmundry and Cuddalore.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplda. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	70 77	60 38	[illegible]	60 [illegible]
Friday, Sept. 13th	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 0[illegible]
Total	70 77	60 38	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total fall to Sept. 13th 1894	84 25	68 18	[illegible]	60 18
Total fall to Sept. 13th 1893	78 59	65 71	63 47	60 16

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abdul Karim Mohomed Ali
Allen, H, Mrs
Andrade, Thos Hy de
Anandas Sheshaderi
Arnold, B & Co
Bhikajee, B N
Beramjee, J Co
Bayley, C
Bunnell, H Br
Bird, E
Bachman, A
Baden, R
Bajo, Joseph
Brown, Clara
Bobus
Bell, J R
Bamet, Frank
Brooke, W S, Col
Blake, Major
Batista, Dr A
Bridges
Better & Co
Brown & Brothers, Messrs
Crawnes, Mrs
Cosserat, Miss
Cushing, Charles E
Charles, White & Co (Dr)
Conaillon, P
Chunilal B Desai
Clens, G W
Campbell, L G
Desai, C K
Daver, P F
Delamelo
D'Cruz, Richmond
Duhane, E M
Durant, H, Mrs
Duke, A L, Mrs
Dalbis, G
Dinsha Burjorjee
Emily, Mrs
Eckert, R M
Ellis, J
Estang, A N de Monsieur
Evers, B Surg-Lt-Col
Fuesman, Leil
Fagun, Mrs
Fox, F W
Felygerdes, Mrs
Framjee M Sethna
Ganpat Vithal
Good, E C
Gray, F B
Guribe, B B
Gokuldas B Desai
Ghista, M M & Co
Herbert, Mrs
Howard, James
Hanson, E, Miss
Horn, W
Hirsch, J
Houses, C P
Hiller, J T
Henton, S E, Miss
Herter, F, Mrs
Hampton, G H
Herker, Irna
Hajee Noorodin Ahmed
Inamkar, A
Jones, James John
Jarey, Seval
James, J
Jenniners, W H
Jamees, Michael E
Jacobsohn, Chayn
Klayman, F
Knapp, C C H
Krishna Ram H
Kaikhusroo Dinshawji Behramwala
Koopny, M
Larocho, E
Langman, Aren
Leonard, Y J, Prof
Leslie, G, Lt-Genl
Lidstone, C A
Lala Ubansmull Chavice (Baboo)
Laurie, H E
Lynch, M P
Massey, G J
McAlly, D Mrs
Manning, M J, Mrs
Morel, J A C
Murday, J D V
McFerran, J H, Mrs
Martin, F
Martin, Henry
McClllish, J P
Marshall, A, Miss
Muhlstein, [illegible]
Mohta, S P
Neill, G R
Neill, W J
O'Connor, M
Osborn, Mrs
O'Callaghan, W
O'Neill, Arthur R
[illegible]
[illegible]
Pryce, Capt H J
Paramanand
Phillips, Frank
Pestonjee Behramjee Kola
Prideaux, W P A
Pan lay and Co
Russell, Willie, Master
Rexton, W
Rookes, E
Rigueourg, R Madame
Rogues, Miss
Richards, S
Robbie, Thos
Robson, T
Moses Rhodesand and Co
Ricetts
Rustomba Sorabjee K
Rogers, J Mrs
Stewart, J E B V A
Schmidst, C W
Sosparad, Elliott Firth
Searle, Francis
Splotor, L M
Silverman, Bros
Stoeckel, H
Scott, Mrs Winchworth
Schmoltzer, L, Mrs
Safara, Mary
Sharpe, [illegible]
Shepherd, S Gr B O A
Schmain, F
Tacklewitz, M
Thomson, Jas
Taylor, W Gr B O A
Templar, Capt
[illegible]
Veerva, F
Vim, S B
Whitton, A W
Walling, G W
Walker, T
Wilson, Henry L
Wright, L Miss
Wilson, J H
Ward, A H
Williams, G F
Wadsworth, J H
Wirth, P
White, Mrs

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and light Nickel curl side [illegible]. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE !! 400 days working REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of Well-seasoned Balls in stock—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 12, Marine Street.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried; unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed to Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH BATCH of WALERS, landed per s. s. Essen, imported by the well-known Importer, Mr. James Tulloch. Comprises of very Handsome broken in Pairs and Team, also Chargers and Racers, located at D. N. VAKIL'S Vety. Stable, Gowalia Tank.

WANTED, High Class LATHE, second-hand, at a Moderate cost. Write to N. F. MIRZA, No. 23, B. Banim Hall Lane, Girgaum.

WANTED, on Hire, a BARGE, about 40 Tons. Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Military Works, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Pressman, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PALI HILL.—TO BE LET, on Pali Hill, a Small BUNGALOW, prettily situated in a large Garden. Stabling for 2 horses. Water laid on. Rent Moderate. Apply CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM, Solicitors, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO LET JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Both the Bungalows command the charming view of the sea, and are most Centrally situated, near the Rugby Hotel, the Gymkhana, and the Church. For Rent, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

LANOLI.—TO LET, a Commodious Well-Furnished BUNGALOW for October.—Address "X 44," care of this Office.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Furnished, near Lonauli Woods, for October Season. Terms Rs. 75, Rs. 125 and Rs. 150 for 1, 2 and 3 months, respectively. Apply to Mrs. M. BARRETTO, School Mistress, Lonauli.

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[illegible] RAILWAY GUIDE.—An [illegible] for Travellers in India and the [illegible] Time and Fare Tables of all the [illegible] the Steamer Routes in India, [illegible] other useful information. Price [illegible] Map of India revised from Official [illegible] the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and [illegible] Railway Terminus.

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[illegible]TCHINSON and Co., East India [illegible] and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. [illegible] Buildings Charing Cross, London.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Schooner Venus, 184 tons, Captain Isae J Louis, cleared yesterday for Seychelles, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Cohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain H Elliott, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast-ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,035 tons, Captain A M Rait, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Gerson da Cunha, Miss M D'Arc, Miss E D'Arc, Miss Ethel D'Arc, Mr W D'Arc, Mr H Dent, Mr Townshend, Mr F Montagie, and 25 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (11th instant) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A H Acheson, Mr Geo Gahagan, Mr T Gahagan, Mr Gahagan, Mr Thompson, Mrs Wyse and child, two native ladies, and 144 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain G F Simpson, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, and East African ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Khalfanbhoy Vallee, wife, two ladies and three infants, Mr and Mrs Mahomedbhoy, and three infants, Mr Salay, Mahomed Hassam, wife and two infants, Mr Alibhoy Khataw, Mr Ahmed bin Mahomed, Mr H Clarke, Mrs Moosa Allarakhia, Mr Mahomed Cassum, and two ladies and 175 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
PRINCE'S DOCK.						
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
C	Muko Maru	2053	Brown	Japan	19-9	Tata & Sons
K	Venus	134	Lowis	Not fixed		V Ebrahim
N	Goa	1232	Simpson	Zanzibar	13-9	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Kaveri	543		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
	Brahmani	553		Not fixed		Do.
	Satrunji	518		Karachi		Do.
VICTORIA DOCK.						
1	Peninsular	3047	Murray	London	21-9	P & O Co
2	Brittania	1991	Hillcock	Liverpool	14-9	Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Parodi	Genoa	19-9	C Barboro
5	Formosa	2615	Bishop	China	14-9	P & O S N Co
7	Kaiser-i-Hind		Seymour	China	19-9	P & O S N Co
8	M. Bacquehem	2740	Grisogno	China	21-9	A Lloyds
12	Kirby Hall	1688	Brown	Not fixed	14-9	E Bates & Co
13	Juboda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius		H Cassum
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Amra	170	Kurpatrio	Kurrachi	14-9	M Maritus
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.						
	Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sidick
	Naderi	1878	Macalister	Red Sea Ports	14-9	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Dumra (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Sept 11.
	Vadala (s)	Wadge	Calcutta, Aug 28.
	Loodiana (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, Aug 7.
	Alecto (s)		Hull.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Clyde (s)	Weighall	Aden.
	Sirdhana (s)	Rait	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Schooner Venus, Louis, for Seychelles.
Steamer Goa, Simpson, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kohinur, Elliott, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Java, entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Peninsular (s), 3048, Murray
Britannia (s), 1991, Hillcoat
Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Browne
Ikbal (s), 3503, Delargy
R Rubattino (s), 3044, Parodi
Muke Maru (s), 2802, Wilson
Formosa (s), 2646, Bishop
Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 2386, Seymour
Marq Bacquehem (s), 2740, Grisogno
Grosvenor (bq), 517, Brebner
Juboda (s), 1571, Tyndall
Venus (schr), 134, Louis
Clan Alpine (s), 1248, Walker
Clan Macnab (s), 1473, Wakeford
Kt Bachelor (s), 4092, Thomas
Manningtry (s), 1828, White
Red Cross (s), 1832
Strathairly (s), 2704, Coulthurst

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
R I M S Canning, Hollard
R I M S Dalhousie, Hooper
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Nancoury, Kendall
R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Assaye, Cave

KARACHI.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Port.
ARRIVALS.			
4	Arara s	Kilgour	Colombo.
	Johannisberjer s	Wisloh	Hamburg & Antwerp
5	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool.
6	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
7	Pachumba s	Rickford	Do.
9	Dumra s	Livingstone	Do.
	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Do.
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Do.
	Java s	Kendall	Persian Gulf.
10	Ataka s		Perim.
DEPARTURES.			
4	Kola s	Whitehead	Bombay.
5	Emir s	Robson	Antwerp.
	Methley Hall s	McQuarrie	Liverpool and Rotterdam.
6	Johannisberjer s	Wisloh	Colombo.
7	Arara s	Kilgour	Port Said for Orders
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Persian Gulf.
9	Java s	Kendal	Bombay.
10	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
S S Branksome Hall, Hood, F Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
" Dumra, Livinkstone, M Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
" Ataka, Bryan Durant & Co., (not known).

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9.—Steamers Chyebassa, Knight Companion, Bohemia, Ockenfels and Canara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 10 Paltana s ... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London s—22 bales printing and writing papers, S A S Dawood; 10 hogsheads beer, Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—135 cases candles, Ludha Ebrahim and Co. Britannia s—30 cases stout, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 29 cases glassware, G Sooltanally.

FROM LONDON.

Ras Rowa s—59 cases wine and 27 cases sherrywine, H A Hormarjee; 24 cases medicine, &c, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy. Clyde s—2 cases printed books, The Bombay Track and Book Society.

Peninsular s—7 cases gin, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—5 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—11 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—192 cases printing and writing papers, and 13 cases exercise books, S A S Dawood; 27 cases papers, A H Esoofbhoy; 32 bales writing papers, M Essajee.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 3RD TO 9[illegible]PTEMBER, 1895.)

E[illegible]TS.

Kapurthala s (Bombay)[illegible]s cotton, 82 cwts wool, unpressed, 454 cwts [illegible] 260 lbs tea, for transhipment to London.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—85 [illegible]ts cotton, unpressed, 321 cwts wool, unpressed, 1,463 cwts rapeseed, &c, 13,272 cwts wheat, 387 corges skins.

Dumra s (Bombay)—99 cwts wool unpressed, 1,630 cwts rapeseed, &c, 4,017 cwts rapeseed, &c, for transhipment to Dunkirk, 9,276 cwts wheat, 8 cwts rice, 36 cwts mutter, 273 corges skins, 195 corges hide, for transhipment to Genoa.

Strathord s (Hull)—7,001 cwts rapeseed, &c, 105,616 cwts wheat, 1,250 corges hide, 4,000 cwts bones.

Europa s (Hull)—59,000 cwts wheat.

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—169 bales cotton, 483 cwts cotton, unpressed, 432 cwts wool unpressed, 875 cwts rapeseed, &c, 4,058 cwts rapeseed, &c, 4,004 cwts wheat, 735 corges skins.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—900 pieces grey goods (foreign), 110 pieces white goods (foreign), 210 pieces prints (foreign), 49 tons coals.

Ras Rowa s (London)—9 pieces white goods (foreign), 14 pieces prints (foreign).

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—603 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,95 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,550 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,634 pieces prints (foreign), 380 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

City of Dublin s (Liverpool via Bombay)—4,430 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2,425 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,812 pieces prints (foreign), 5,500 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 6,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 32 tons coals.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—1,800 lbs grey yrans (Indian), 220 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4,344 pieces grey goods (Indian), 750 pieces white goods (foreign), 155 pieces prints (foreign).

Dumra s (Bombay)—1,550 pieces grey goods (foreign), 8,645 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,390 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,083 pieces prints (foreign), 100 pieces prints (Indian), 300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) 13 cwts iron, &c, 4 cwts copper, and 3 cwts yellow metal.

Methly Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay)—16,246 pieces grey goods (foreign), 11,032 pieces white goods (foreign), 25,151 pieces prints (foreign), 60,404 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 29,295 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 100 tons coals.

Patna s (Bombay)—250 pieces prints (foreign), 1,200 lbs grey yarns (foreign).

Kola s (Bombay)—1,739 pieces grey goods (foreign), 26,335 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5423 pieces white goods (foreign) 4,560 pieces prints (foreign), 75 pieces prints (Indian), 4,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 4,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—2,500 tons coals, and 116 tons coke.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—140 bales wool, Dyal Khimjee; 36 bales wool, L Sharajee; 54 bales wool, Cooverjee Vasonjee; 50 bales wool, B Hurbham; 45 bales wool, Allidina Jaffer; 110 bales wool, N Cassambhoy and Co; 25 bales wool, Joena Vallјee; 4 bales wool, R Rughnath; 80 cwts coir yarn, Nurjee Mooljee; 160 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; and 41 bales cotton, waste H E Bode and Sons.

Kirby Hall s—160 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—501 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—2 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—1 cwt ivory, L Ebram.

Peninsular s—15 bales hides, S M Dhuramsee; 7 bales skins, Beier and Katz; 201 cwts nigerseed, A Blaschock and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co; 806 cwts sandle-wood chips, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 190 cwts coir yarn, 6 bales silk waste, and 4 cwts rubber pieces K Khooshall.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Marq Bacquehem s—2,0 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 91 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Muke Maru s—100 bales twist, J A Wadia; 976 cwts sandal-wood, E H Hahamed.

Formosa s—107 bales twist, Silas E. Sassoon; 50 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 30 bales twist, M Byramjee; 96 cwts raisins, and 60 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Eao; 250 cwts onions, S H Hooseu; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 80 cwts selarus, C Mugon.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—70 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—25 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 66 bales piecegoods David Sassoon and Co; 209 cwts old iron, Killick Nixon and Co; 70 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

Muke Maru s—142 cwts sandle wood chips, Vanmalee Zawer; 301 cwts sandlewood chips, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Marq Bacquehem s—525 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Formosa s—25 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 64 cwts kismiss, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 300 bales cotton, A M Moodollar and Co; 472 bales cotton, J Huribux; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Muke Maru s—209 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Leadaura s—144 bales cotton D Dossa.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

FURTHER extra allotments of Indian Council Bills to the amount of 4¼ lakhs between the three Presidencies were made yesterday at 1s. 1⅜d., the same price as was obtained on Wednesday for the extra Bills: the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remaining at 1s. 1 7-16d. The English and French Funds were unchanged, as well as other financial quotations, the only additional item being the payment of £300,000 in Gold into the Bank of England.

The continued plethora of Money in the capital of Finance is again illustrated by the weekly Returns of the Bank of England, issued in London yesterday, in which the figures for other, or Public Deposits, representing the market's supply of cash had recovered by £600,000 since the previous Wednesday, reaching the unprecedentedly large total of 47¼ millions. The Bank's Reserve remained at 60 per cent. of its Liabilities; and the Bank rate at 3 per cent.; the market rates of discount at 5-8 per cent. on short London Bills, and 7-8 per cent. on six months' slight Indian Bank Paper.

The London Goat Skin Sales closed yesterday with Bombay skins 1 to 2d. per lb. higher; Madras prime qualities, ½ to 1d. higher; and common qualities ½ to 1d. per lb. lower. The number of skins sold was 970,000 out of the 980,000 offered. The Sheep Skin Sale opened with prices ruling at last sale rates.

A decline of 1-8d. took place from Wednesday's quotations, in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 5-16d. per lb.; but Surats were generally 1-16d. higher; while American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 9-64d. for September deliveries and 4 17-64d. for January-February. The market closed easier; Surats' quiet; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-8 cent, say, to 8 3-16 cents per lb.; while December Futures were 14 points lower, at 8·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000, going against 12,000 bales last year, and 12,600 bales the year before.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The figures for the shipments of *Cotton*, *Cloth* and *Twist* to India for the month of August have now come to hand through Reuter, and below we give our usual comparative Statement relating to the same. From it it will be seen that in the missions to Bombay, although there was an increase last month in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* of nearly 8 million yards, or 43½ per cent. compared with those for July, there was a shortage of no less than 26¼ million yards, or 50¼ per cent. as against the shipments in August last year. In other *Cottons*, *Coloured* were shipped in excess of last month's supplies; but were less than in August, 1894; while shipments of *Printed* were on about a level with these in July, though only about half of the quantity sent in August, 1894. Shipments of *Twist* show a large increase compared with those for last month; but a falling off of about the same extent, as against 1894 in the same month. For the first 8 months of the present year, shipments of all *Goods* show a large falling off compared with the same period last year, say of 29½ per cent. in Plain Cottons; of 43½ per cent. in *Coloured*; and of 47 per cent. in *Printed*. In Twist an increase of half a million lbs. or 7½ per cent. is shown this year, so far.

	Aug. 1895.	July 1895.	Aug. 1894.
To Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	25,900,000	18,000,000	52,400,000
Coloured do. ... "	4,000,000	3,400,000	6,450,000
Printed do. ... "	6,750,000	6,250,000	13,000,000
Twist ...lbs.	1,050,000	500,000	1,650,000
To Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	77,350,000	95,000,000	102,350,000
Coloured do. ... "	4,850,000	6,500,000	6,450,000
Printed do. ... "	6,000,000	4,350,000	5,500,000
Twist... lbs.	1,150,000	950,000	1,150,000
To Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	3,200,000	3,400,000	9,700,000
Coloured do. ... "	400,000	600,000	1,100,000
Printed do. ... "	900,000	1,000,000	1,050,000
Twist ... lbs.	750,000	450,000	110,000
To Bombay—only 8 months	1895.		1894.
Plain Cottons...yds.	241,700,000		341,350,000
Coloured do. ... "	25,000,000		44,050,000
Printed do. ... "	46,550,000		88,100,000
Twist... lbs.	7,350,000		6,750,000

COTTON has been very quiet here to-day, but prices show no change. No business whatever has been done to-day by exporters; and the Mills have taken only 1,200 bales, consisting of 700 Oojein, at Rs. 192½; 300 Bengal, at Rs. 176½; and 100 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 189; and Akola at Rs. 178½ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been quiet in tone again to-day, and the amount of export business passing has been small. Prices remain as before, except in the case of *Linseed* which is 1 anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 7-9-0 to Rs. 7-11-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,296	bales.
Wheat	8,447	cwts.
Rapeseed	1,525	"
Poppyseed	554	"
Rice	3,124	"

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged, but the market must be called weaker, as there is more tonnage offering and no takers.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but the Bazaar not coming forward rates receded a little, a fair amount of business being reported, the market closing weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 9-16d.	"
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 1 5-8d.	"
Francs, 3 do.	1·43½	"

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1 9-16; and Credits at 1s. 1 11-16 to 23-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 11-16 for Money, and 108¾ for Account, and after remaining all day at these quotations, closed on the same level in both positions, the market having been quiet but steady in tone.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for a Parsee holiday; but Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher, at Rs. 1,447¼ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3-8
Bar Silver	30 9-16

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £41,900,000; increase, £300,000; public deposits, £6,000,000; decrease, £100,000; other deposits, £47,400,000; increase, £,600,000; other securities, £24,600,000; decrease, £100,000; notes and gold, £22,400,000; increase, £500,000. The Bank's reserve is 60 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 13.

The s. s. Oceana, for London, left here, at 5-30 p.m., yesterday.

The s. s. Simla, for London, left here at 6 p.m., yesterday.

The s. s. Rohilla, for Bombay, left here, at mid-night, last night, and is due in Bombay at day-light on Monday.

German mail steamer Karlsruhe from Aden arrived.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

The s. s. Canton arrived here this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 13th inst.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Consent Decree.

381-93—Pestonjee R and K—Bezonjee Kerbadjee Bharucha vs Bomonjee Edulјee Soonawalla—Nanu and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

306-95—Payne G and S—Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee vs Peerbhoy Khakeebhoy and another—Little and Co.

190—1304-95—Ebrahimjee Jeewajee vs Kaderbhoy Kurimbhoy and another—Bicknell M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

220-95—Chalk W and S—Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy vs Hajeeally Hibanee—Mathubhai and J.

654-94—In person—Viaram Jeewan and another vs Thakersey Khimjee and another—Ardesir H and D.

60-94—Nanu and H—Gajanund Bhagwantrao vs Crishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhaishunker and K and in person.

53-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Kootboodin Dadumeya vs Fakirjee Dinshaw—Chalk W and S.

54-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Mistry Jeewa Veerjee vs Fakirjee Dinshaw—Chalk W and S.

233-95—Mathubhai and J—Hirachand Nemchand and others vs Ramchand alias Balu Fulchand and others—H S Dikshit.

520-92—Crawford B and Co—Sha Lukhmidas Gopaljee vs Hurjeewan Goolabdas and others—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

268-85—Little and Co—Sarafalli Tyaball vs Surbraya Bateraya and another—Chalk W and S, and Bhaishunker and K. Part heard.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 12.

10 p.m.	79·9

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	[illegible]
3 p.m.	[illegible]
[illegible] p.m.	[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

MARRIAGE.

BETHAM—VIDAL—September 10, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Badham and the Rev. P. B. Horne, Captain Robert Mitchell Betham, 8th Bombay Infantry, youngest son of the late R. G. Betham, late I. N., to Nora Frances, eldest daughter of G. W. Vidal, Indian Civil Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARBER—August 24, at Gulmarg, the wife of Surgn-Capt H R C Barber, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Sialkot, of a daughter (still-born).

DAVIS—September 3, the wife of Mr W Davis, 1, St John's Road, Bangalore, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1895.

ALTHOUGH the amount allotted in the Provincial Budget for 1894-95 to public works was below the estimate of the previous year by no less than three lakhs—a reduction brought about by the financial exigencies of the Government of India—the administration report of the General Branch of the work of the Department for the period in question gives no indication of the Department having been unusually circumscribed, as the works carried out were fully as numerous and important as those of any previous year. The explanation for this apparent anomaly is that the duties mapped out for the officers of the P. W. D. in the Provincial estimates, only form a portion of the tasks assigned them. The Irrigation Branch, in which fully forty per cent. of the total expenditure is incurred, is almost entirely paid for from Imperial Funds, and besides that Local Boards, Municipalities, and private owners all go to the Department to have their wants supplied. Of the fifty-two and a quarter lakhs of rupees spent in General Civil Works (including the suspense accounts) during the year under report, no less than nineteen lakhs were in relation to work not chargeable to Provincial Funds. Those critics who urged last year that as the grant for works had been reduced, the establishment should be lessened, will do well to note that such enhancement of the percentage of cost of establishment as is shown in the report is due almost entirely to these non-provincial undertakings. In round numbers the cost of establishments rose from eighteen lakhs and eighteen thousand to nineteen lakhs and twenty-six thousand, but of this increase no less than one lakh and six thousand rupees were absorbed in the irrigation branch of the Imperial Service. For the last four years the growth under this head has averaged nearly a lakh of rupees, per annum, but enhancements for irrigation can be regarded with greater equanimity than growth under any other head of outlay. Even apart from the immense value of irrigation in converting arid wastes into smiling fields, and thus creating work for the surplus population, the money spent upon it is more reproductive than is the case with any other Government undertaking. A resolution issued by the Viceroy in Council a few days ago, showed that in 1893-94 (the latest date for which complete returns are available) the percentage of net revenue obtained from irrigation works was no less than 5·76. But these figures include works in parts of India with which the Bombay P. W. D., has nothing to do, and if the calculation is confined to Sind, where the need for irrigation is exceptionally great we find that the revenue derived amounted to nearly eleven per cent., to say nothing of the additional land revenue obtained. A further answer to the argument that a reduction of the provincial grant should be accompanied by a corresponding decrease in establishment is supplied by the fact that even if the irrigation and barrack items are eliminated from consideration, the percentage of establishment charges is only slightly in advance of the previous year, being 29·03 as against 28·82 per cent., and this, too, notwithstanding the increased cost of exchange compensation allowance. An examination of the figures district by district shows considerable discrepancies in the percentages, but this is explained by the fact that in some districts the works are chiefly or largely performed by contract, the expenditure on establishment being consequently lower. It would be interesting to know whether the experience of the officers of the Department at all corresponds to that of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, who only the other day informed the Corporation that work is much more cheaply done by contractors than departmentally.

Of the ninety lakhs expended during the year, nearly sixty-seven were devoted to works and repairs, and forty and a-half lakhs of the amount were spent in civil works. The report gives a detailed account of these works, and some of the more important of them may be here mentioned. Owing to the re-imposition of import duties extensive additions and alterations to the Bombay Customs House have been rendered necessary. An additional upper storey adds nearly eleven hundred square feet to the floor space, the baggage shed has been rebuilt and various other improvements effected, the estimated cost being Rs. 48,382. The statement that a Customs pier was constructed at Berbera, and borings made for water in the vicinity of Dadob, on the Somali Coast, is a reminder that the Bombay Public Works Department enjoys the unique distinction of extending its ramifications to the African Continent. The work on the Somali Coast has its own special difficulties, and we read that the construction of the Berbera pier was greatly delayed by the violence of a storm, which caused considerable damage to the partially completed walls. The Somali Coast works are chargeable, not to provincial funds but to the Imperial Exchequer. The protection of the Coast, whence the meat supplies of Aden are obtained, is essential to the maintenance of our troops at the key of the Red Sea, and as the whole Indian Empire benefits by the British possession of Aden it is only just that the outlay incurred in Somaliland should be paid for from Imperial funds. In the Presidency seven new mamlatdars' kutcheris were under construction, and rooms for the accomodation of survey records were being erected at Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Dhulia, and Satara. There was considerable activity in the matter of educational buildings, the work including additions and alterations to the Mahaluxmi College, at Ahmedabad, and to the Poona College of Science, and the erection of quarters for thirty-two students in the Deccan College. Of private educational buildings, assisted by Government grants-in-aid the new Cathedral High School for boys was commenced in this city, good progress being made, and the Anjuman-i-Islam School was floored with Minton tiles. The new building for the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad, and also the Maharashtra Female High School at Poona were under construction. Numerous local fund and Municipal school-houses were in progress, the most important of them being the Female Training College at Hyderabad, Sind, and the vernacular school-house for 600 boys at Dhulia, the town which has of late acquired an unenviable notoriety. Under the Law and Justice grant new court-houses were commenced at Ratnagiri and Patan, while the new Central Jail for Gujarat at Ahmedabad and the new Central Prison for Sind at Hyderabad were practically completed.

By far the most important police work of the year was the commencement of the new head-quarters offices and lines near the Crawford Markets. The work is estimated to cost rather more than three lakhs of rupees, and accommodation will be provided in five separate blocks of buildings. The need for these new head-quarters is in its way as urgent as the necessity for a new Lunatic Asylum, which is now being erected at Navpada, near Thana. One lakh and eighteen thousand rupees have been provided by our generous townsman, Mr. Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, and his mother, and his elder brother towards the cost of the asylum, estimated at four lakhs. We are sorry to say that owing to [illegible] of the details of the project [illegible] committee, there [illegible] delay, and but little [illegible] with the building. Other[illegible]" include the c[illegible] at Surat the completion of the Civil Hospital and Medical School at Hyderabad, and additions and alterations to a number of existing institutions of the kind. Over six lakhs were spent on communications during the twelve months, the work including the completion, continuation, or commencement of new roads, the construction of bridges, and the planting and preservation of roadside trees. This latter work is attended with a good deal of difficulty, and it is worthy of note that in one Collectorate alone, that of Thana, out of 2,096 trees planted on the provincial roads no less than 1,853 failed to survive the process. Rather more than three lakhs have been spent on miscellaneous public improvements, chiefly on works of Municipal and Local Fund water-supply and drainage, the more important undertakings of the former kind, including new Water-Works at Dhulia, Hubli, and Panwell. Of the drainage projects, the remaining experimental portion of Mr. Baldwin Latham's scheme for the drainage of a portion of Ahmedabad City and the Nadiad scheme were in progress. A Blue-Book on the Military Works of the year is issued simultaneously with this report, but there is so little to state in regard to this branch of the activities of the P. W. D. that the record only occupies a couple of pages. Out of an expenditure of two lakhs about eighty-one thousand rupees were spent on original works, and seventy-two thousand on repairs. The most important undertaking of the year was the extension of the Municipal water-supply to the cantonment at Ahmedabad, a work which will cost Rs. 62,000. Portions of the counterscarp walls of the old Fort at Ahmednagar having given way, or shown signs of doing so, they were dismantled and rebuilt from the foundation up to the original heights. The other military works of the year were only of minor importance.

A WRITER in *Industry*, a well-written San Francisco magazine, makes the remarkable statement that the harvesting of wheat costs less in California than in India. In the former country the work is done with what is called a combined harvesting machine, and this machine has been enlarged by degrees until a cut of forty feet in width has been made. One machine, says the writer, will cut, thrash, and clean the wheat off a hundred acres in ten hours, at the rate of ten acres an hour, and at a cost of one dollar ten cents an acre. The huge forty-foot machine only needs six men to operate it, and allowing thirty bushels of grain to the acre, the cost for cutting, thrashing, and cleaning amounts to not more than one cent. per bushel. A writer in the *North American Review*, dealing with the value of labour in various countries, says, that one farm-hand in America produces as much grain as three in England, four in France, five in Germany, and six in Austria. This statement is no doubt made in connection with the elaborate agricultural machinery employed in America, but the contrast made by the first writer between America and India is so striking as to provoke serious reflection. Much of the grain in India has to bear heavy railway charges before it reaches the port of shipment to European markets, where it has to compete with the cereals of America and South Russia, which are all prepared with the aid of the best machinery. We have seen how the Indian agricultural labourer may be transformed into a textile operative in a few months in any of the Bombay mills, and it has, no doubt, been often observed that when the same man returns to his village for a spell of agricultural labour he leaves mechanical science behind him, and returns with perfect contentment to his primitive ways of culture: and yet, there can be little doubt, that under proper supervision he would do just as well with improved methods of culture as he does among the novel processes of the factory, provided he worked under a competent director. We need not look for any spontaneous appreciation of agricultural methods among the ryots, for if a ryot should by any chance become rich, he would probably give up agriculture rather than seek to improve his methods of work. We must, therefore, look to a class corresponding to that which in other countries has cultivated cereals on a large scale, and brought education and capital to bear on the work. As a beginning nothing could be better than the agricultural operations that have already been undertaken by several Municipalities in India, notably Madras and Karachi, using the town sewage day by day for the irrigation of cultivated lands. The liquid, which has already been used and paid for by the town, has absolutely no value unless used for agriculture, and in most cases would cost money for its removal. The cost of sewage irrigation is, therefore, that of distribution only, and, except during the rains, the uniform daily discharge from a town will be found to suit very closely the needs of the cultivator. The cultivation of land in small plot is only profitable when the cultivator is the owner of the land, and does not share his profit with some one else. Were it otherwise America with its highly paid labour could not compete with the French farmer in his own country. In India, or in Egypt, an ample and regular water-supply is one of the most valuable aids that capital can bring to agriculture. In the latter country all the foreign companies that attempted cultivation on a large scale failed, until they discovered that to purchase land and irrigate it, leaving the cultivation to the native was the only way to success and profit. At Madras the Municipality provides the sewage water, and a contractor distributes it, and looks after the cultivation, and this operation which is now an assured success serves to point out the true destination of town sewage in all Indian cities. If we may judge by the enhanced rent paid at Madras for the sewage farm when the last contract for three years was signed, sewage irrigated land is likely to be considered a prize among cultivators. Low priced labour may be dear or cheap according to the circumstances surrounding it, and, judging from the results of factory labour in India there is every reason to look forward to a great development of agriculture in this country when the same energy and capital are directed to it as now find profitable occupation in cotton manufacture. It was not with English agricultural implements that the American wheat growers made their success: these appliances were designed for English labourers on English rates of pay. The American agricultural implements are all the outcome and embodiment of local wants and regardless of any other consideration. Indian agriculture must be attacked in the same manner, on an Indian basis, and with strict regard to the needs and even the prejudices of the agricultural population, who although they will initiate nothing new, are not at all averse to adopting something which some one else has been at the trouble of testing and proving a success. We have only to note how kerosene, and kerosene tins, glass bottles, wire nails, and post-cards have carried all India by assault, to be assured that novelties, which are really of value have no terrors for the most conservative or the most ignorant of natives. We may also conclude that cheap Indian agricultural labour, under proper and competent direction, will develop reserves of productiveness that will exceed anything the country has hitherto known.

AN extraordinary application was made to Sir John Bridge, the presiding magistrate at Bow-street police court, the other day, in connection with the Barrett Anglo-Indian divorce case. The story savours of romance rather than fact, the more so as no one in this country admits any acquaintance with Mr. Barrett, though he was erroneously, we believe, described at home as being "connected with the Indian Civil Service." The story of Mrs. Barrett, and the case in which she figured may be briefly told. In 1891, the lady, now known as Mrs. Barrett, sailed at the age of nineteen years from India to England for the purpose of marrying Mr. Barrett. She was accompanied by Mrs. Hawk, Mr. Barrett's married sister. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett subsequently lived at Bedford. Unfortunately the marriage proved an unhappy one, and Mrs. Barrett instructed her solicitors to take proceedings against her husband for a judicial separation on the ground of his cruelty. The husband, apparently determined to get rid of his wife at all costs, employed a private detective, named Clark, to watch her with a view to establishing a charge of adultery against her. Clark determined to establish or manufacture such a charge, and for this purpose he employed a woman, named Watson, also a private detective, and she introduced Mrs. Barrett to a man, named Wilson. This man Wilson was employed to put Mrs. Barrett in a compromising position. The case for the judicial separation was tried by Mr. Justice Barnes without a jury, and he acquitted the husband of the charge of cruelty, but found that Mrs. Barrett had unfortunately been led into such a position as disentitled her to the protection of the court. Barrett left the country under an assumed name, but his confederates were not so fortunate. Clark and the woman Watson (who was also known as Lyons) were charged with attempting to procure Mrs. Barrett to commit adultery. At the Old Bailey they were found guilty, and the man was sentenced to two years and the woman to twelve months' hard labour. There were two counts in the indictment. The prisoners were charged with procuring Mrs. Barrett to commit adultery, and with attempting to procure her. They were acquitted on the first charge, but convicted of the attempt. It was deemed necessary the other day to mention this in the interest of Mrs. Barrett. The case attracted considerable attention, and it was impossible for Mrs. Barrett to remain in the employment she had obtained as nurse. In consequence of coming forward in the interests of justice to give evidence as to a crime likely to have such dangerous results, she lost the means of earning her livelihood, and was compelled to enter the workhouse. She is now in a bad state of health, penniless, and unable to obtain employment. In his application before Sir John Bridge, the other day Mr. Turrell, who was instructed to represent the unfortunate lady, said that she was exposed to great temptation and those instructing him wanted the temptation removed. Sir John Bridge resented the observation, remarking that he believed the girl—for she is still but twenty-three years of age—was above temptation such as was feared. It is not often that a magistrate expresses himself so strongly, but Sir John Bridge was so firmly persuaded that the girl had been deeply and grossly injured, that having heard the facts of the case he declared that in his opinion there has never been heard, in any court of justice, a trial where a more cruel wrong was done. There was no doubt that this detective Clark and Mrs. Watson or Lyons, by their artful conduct and alluring language, did all in their power to induce the unfortunate young woman to commit adultery. Whether this was done at the instigation of the husband or not it was impossible to say; but it was certain that they were employed by him to get evidence against his wife. That was what he wanted, and what they endeavoured to procure by every improper means. Clark was a most ingenious man, and he used every device that suggested itself to him to entangle this unfortunate young woman. At the trial the jury found that he had failed in his efforts. She was now living in England without friends and without means. All he could say was that, in his opinion, there never was such a case in which such a horrible wrong was perpetrated against a fair, amiable, and most intelligent woman. He appealed to the large number of persons, "whose purses should be open to those really in need to alleviate the distress of this young woman, who has been so grossly wronged." Sir John Bridge further intimated that the Solicitor to the Treasury would receive subscriptions, and that they might be sent to his court as well. We refer to the case at length in order to bring it to the notice of generous people in India that on Mrs. Barrett's return here, something may be done to provide her with the means of earning an honest living, if not of further marking their sympathy with her in the unfortunate position in which she was placed by a parcel of heartless rascals.

THE High Court at Bombay has adopted what is a rather unusual proceeding in regard to the case of Imperatrix vs. Ramchandra Savairam and Gopal walad Dhondi. The two accused were in October last convicted by Mr. R. B. Stewart, first-class Magistrate of Nasik, of dishonestly retaining stolen property, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one and two years, respectively, in addition to fines. The accused appealed from the sentence to Mr. Arthur H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, on reference to a previous case on the file of the same magistrate, found that the convictions of the appellants could not be sustained, as the Crown was made to rely, and did rely, on the sworn statements of the two appellants, in order to obtain convictions in the previous case, which were accordingly obtained. It struck Mr. Unwin, therefore, as "nothing less than perfidy to make the Crown turn round now upon two of its own prime witnesses, and strive to obtain their convictions in connection with the self-same property." Mr. Unwin acquitted and discharged the appellants. The Government of Bombay appealed from the order of acquittal; and in August last, after hearing the arguments of counsel, Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade reversed the acquittal of the two accused, and directed Mr. Unwin to rehear their appeals. He thereupon applied to their lordships, through the Government Pleader, to transfer the case for disposal to some other Sessions Judge on the ground that he considered the prosecution of the two men morally indefensible. Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the Sessions Judge's application, remarked that there was nothing special in the record of the case to prevent Mr. Unwin or any unbiassed judge from hearing it, and that the reasons which he gave for asking the court to impose this appeal on some other judge were not sufficient, except in so far as they disclosed a strong inclination in the mind of the judge to import into the adjudication tests of evidence derived, not from the statutes or decisions, but from his own views of what is the right carriage of a prosecution in the name of the Crown, from a moral point of view. The pleader for the accused having applied that their lordships should hear the appeal, and Government taking no exception, the court transferred the appeal to itself.

NOTHING has yet been heard of Mr. Mummery and the two Gurkhas who disappeared on Nanga Parbat at the end of last month. It seems that three Englishmen—Mr. A. F. Mummery of Dover, a well-known Alpine climber, Mr. Hastings and Mr. Collie—came out in July with the intention of making the ascent of Nanga Parbat (26,630 feet). On the first attempt, which they made by the southern face, they reached a height of 21,000 feet, when further ascent was found to be impossible. They then attempted the western face, but only reached 19,000 feet. Mr. Mummery was seeking a third way to the summit, and as already stated had pitched his camp at over 18,000 feet, when he disappeared. It is not yet known exactly what happened, but the search parties are still out, and there is too [illegible] fear the worst. Lieute[illegible] Gurkhas, had joined M[illegible] outset, but he had to ret[illegible]

YESTERDAY, at a meet[illegible] Mr. Justic Ranade moved [illegible] the examinations necessar[illegible] duced to two, and that [illegible] be requested to propose such a redistribution of the subject in the present Arts course as may be necessary in consequence of such reduction in the number of examinations. Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion, which was after heated discussion, negatived by a majority of forty-five votes against thirty-seven.

No less than three High Court judges were amongst the passengers, who left yesterday for Europe by the mail steamer Clyde, viz., Sir W. Comer Petheram, Kt., Q.C., Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. J. Norris, Q. C., and Mr. Justice H. W. Gordon, of the Calcutta High Court. The Clyde was the last Friday boat for the present season, as from next week the mail steamer will leave on Saturdays at the usual time.

IT is truly said that troubles never come singly. Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the engineers to repair the damage done by the late floods on the G. I. P. Railway, it seems likely that there will be even more serious interruption to traffic than was expected. On Thursday night, there was a heavy rain-storm causing the Seena River to rise, ten feet high, and all the works that had been made for transhipping passengers were carried away. The Beneeharoor River was also flooded and all the preparations made to facilitate the transhipment of passengers over it, were washed away. The engineers have to begin these works over again, and it can[illegible] through booking of pa[illegible] this fresh calamity h[illegible] would have been successful[illegible] the rivers inundated [illegible] through booking would[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE NEW AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Mr. N. R. O'Conor, C.B., C.M.G., British Minister at Pekin, replaces Sir Frank Lascelles as British Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

MR. GLADSTONE AND BIMETALLISM.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

In a letter published to-day Mr. Gladstone stated that his views on bimetallism are unchanged, and he regards the currency movement as the passing humour of the hour, which is, however, doomed to nullity and disappointment.

THE KHEDIVE AND THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 13.

His Highness the Khedive dined with his Imperial Majesty the Sultan yesterday evening, and started for Egypt to-day.

THE AMERICA CUP.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 12.

Lord Dunraven not receiving full guarantees that there would be a clear course for to-day's race, merely crossed the line in company with the "Defender" to make a race, then stopped, leaving the American yacht to finish alone.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat, with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left here, at 9-30 p.m., to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

Military Department—Lieutenant-Colonel Stokes has been appointed Assistant *Adjutant-General, Army Staff, vice Major Sawyer.

Staff Corps—The following Officers receive their majority:—Captains Martin, Phillipps, Barretto, Swann, Tate, Ramsden, Good, Nixon, Retallick, Bell, Travers, Godfrey, Chase, Hutchins, Seymour, Brownlow, Poynder, Cook, Gray, Teversham, Batten, Wilson, Cunliffe, and Bradshaw.

Colonel Calder Stewart has been admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

Colonel E. Gunthorpe has been permitted to retire from the Service.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst has been appointed Honorary Colonel, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Marine Department—Commanders Holland, Downes, and Beaumont, Indian Marine, have each been granted one year's furlough.

Civil Veterinary Department—Veterinary-Lieutenant Harris, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, has been granted six months' leave on furlough.

Public Works Department—Messrs. J. Moran and F. Pruce has been appointed Assistant Examiners of Accounts.

Major Spilsbury, Executive Engineer, is transferred to Rajputana.

Home Department—Rev. E. Beacley, Senior Chaplain, has been permitted to retire from the Service.

Military Department—Surgeon-Majors R. Griffiths and H. Bathe receive the Volunteer Officers' decorations.

Public Works Department—Mr. E. Mathews, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, receives promotion.

Messrs. J. Marshall and W. O'Donoghue have been appointed Government Examiners of Accounts; and Mr. P. Mole is appointed Deputy Examiner.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

There is at present no foundation for the statement that Mr. Fanshawe, Director-General of Post Offices, will be appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Army Head-quarters assemble in Calcutta on the 15th November.

FREE PASSAGES.

The Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers intending to retire in India will in future be granted free passages for their families.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the match, played this evening, between the Cameronians and the Shropshire Regiment, the latter won after a hotly-contested game by two goals to one.

CHITRAL NEWS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by General Low, has left Laram for Barchaurai.

The 12th Buffs have been ordered to return to India with the least possible delay.

The 23rd Pioneers have been ordered to proceed to Chutiatan to mend the bridge there.

A Wing of the Queen's Own, stationed at Ferozpore, relieves the Seaforths from Chitral.

The demobilization of the Chitral Field Force will be completed by the end of the present month.

The final Chitral despatches are expected to arrive here early next week.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 13.

It is believed that when arrangement for the separation of the Katur and Kushwakht countries in Chitral is completed, the Mastuj Fort will be made over to the Yasini levies, who gave such loyal assistance to Colonel Kelly's relieving force. Perhaps the Ghizar Fort, in the Shandur Pass, will similarly be transferred to the Khushwakhti Chiefs.

THE PAMIR COMMISSIONERS.

The latest news from General Gerard, from Mihmangali, reports that all members of the Pamir Commission are well.

THE PUNJAB RELIEFS.

Some change in the reliefs of the British Infantry Regiments under the Punjab Command is likely, to take place, but orders from the Government of India on the subject are awaited.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE GAYAN SAMAJ.

POONA, SEPT. 13.

The prize-distribution ceremony of the Gayan Samaj was held, this evening, Lord Sandhurst presiding. A very large gathering had assembled, amongst them several Chiefs and Sardars of the Deccan, and leading members of the native communities. The Governor, accompanied by Captain Walton, arrived, and was received by the members of the Samaj. The secretary then read a long report, and gave the history of the taste of English and native music. His Excellency then distributed the prizes. The Governor then remarking, said he was glad to note the encouragement given to one of the ancient arts of this country as it was sad to see it falling into desuetude. He might say that the music he had heard was to him a great novelty, but he was always careful, whilst making any criticism and music especially was a thing which could only be properly judged on its own merits. He further said that he was pleased with all he had heard and seen, and was glad to find that the Samaj was doing excellent work worthy of encouragement. Lastly he hoped that it would increase in its usefulness. Then the Governor was next garlanded, and the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

H. E. the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces of Bombay is pleased to appoint Captain Yeddes, 47th Field Battery, R.A., as Orderly Officer to the Colonel-on-Staff, R.A., Bombay Command, during the drill season of 1895-96.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards War Office, it is notified that 2nd-Lieutenant Trinnell has been transferred from No. 2 Company Southern Division to No. 3 Company Eastern Division, R.A.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed through the course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School, at Poona, and qualified at the examination held from the 26th to the 31st August, 1895:—Major Saunders, R.A.; Lieutenant Palmer, Captain Lynch, 2nd Lancashire Regiment; Captain Bond, Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant Harrison, Yorkshire Regiment; Captain Hayes, Middlesex Regiment; Captain Baynes, and Captain Knatchbull.

With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India the undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs:—Colonel Currie, Bombay Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind District, for one year, pension service thirty-seventh year commenced 27th November 1894.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel Collington, 7 months, on medical certificate, out of India; Royal Irish Rifles—Lieutenant Cary, 4 months, on private affairs, out of India; Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Marsden, 44th Field Battery, extension to the date of arrival of that Battery in England about 4th March, 1896, on private affairs, in extension of leave granted on the 22nd February, 1895.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

The final round of the Harris Football Tournament, which was undecided on Wednesday last, was played off to-day. Prior to the time fixed a large crowd of spectators, assembled to see the fight, amongst them being Lord Sandhurst. During the afternoon a sharp shower of rain fell, making the ground very slippery, consequently there were numerous falls. The match was between the Durhams and the Loyal North Lancashires, of Poona. Play commenced exactly at 5 o'clock. The Durhams defended the pavilion goal. After a few minutes the Lancashires, by a free kick, sent the ball well for a goal, but it struck the post. Soon after the Durhams' right forwards made a run right down the field, but failed to score a goal. It was claimed by the Lancashires, but it was disallowed. The ball was transferred quickly to the Durhams' quarter. A goal was threatened from a splendid run by the Lancashires' forwards, and a good pass right over got possession, and dribbled the ball up to the Durhams' goal, and it was shot through splendidly amidst the loud applause of the spectators, when half-time was called. The sides being changed, the Lancasters obtained little advantage, and made play from the start. The Durhams' backs and the goal-keepers were called upon to defend. The ball trundled up and down, and the Lancasters got another opportunity, and shot at a goal, but missed, nothing being scored. Thus the Lancasters won the challenge cup by one goal to the Durhams' *nil*.

This is the sixth year of the competition; in the first, held in 1890, the cup was won by the Royal Fusiliers; the second, in 1891, by the Lancashire Fusiliers; the third, in 1892, by the Worcesters; the fourth, in 1893, by the Lancashire Fusiliers; the fifth, in 1894, by the Royal Scots; and the sixth, in 1895, by the Loyal North Lancashires. The present holders of the cup were competing from the commencement, and they must be congratulated on winning the cup this year. Before presenting the cup General Nairne said: "We all congratulate the Loyal North upon their winning the cup, more so because they sent their team every time since the commencement. As the giver of the cup has left India, I may as well remind you that it was given by that best sportsman, Lord Harris, in 1890." The gallant General then detailed the winning teams since 1890. He further said that we all congratulate the Lancashires upon their victory. General Nairne then presented the cup to Lieutenant Woodward, the captain of the team. Also the bags of money to both the teams. Cheers were given for both the teams, Lady Sandhurst, and General Nairne. Greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

PRESENTATION TO A MUNICIPAL OFFICER.

A FEW days ago, at the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Snow, Acting Municipal Commissioner, performed the very interesting ceremony of presenting Mr. J. W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, with a service of silver, worth from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 on the occasion of Mr. Smith's marriage with Miss Laura Brice Brooke, second daughter of the late Mr. Henry Buckingham Brooke. The presents were subscribed by the officers of the Municipality, who were present to witness the ceremony. The trowel bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. James William Smith by the officers of the Municipality on the occasion of his marriage, 11th September, 1895." Mr. Snow, in making the presentation, said that the fact that the presents were subscribed for by heads and officers of the various department of the Municipality was a testimony to the high esteem, in which Mr. Smith was held by them. It showed that the great merits of the Engineer were thoroughly appreciated by them, and that he had a claim upon their gratitude. Mr. Smith's kindness to his officers was well-known and the most striking characteristic feature about Mr. Smith was that he never lost his temper. He always maintained great equanimity of temper even in times of trial, and he hardly said a cross word to his officers, and even when he had occasion to do so he leaned to the side of mercy. It was no wonder that such a capable and kind officer won their esteem and gratitude, in token of which the presents were made. It was not the intrinsic value of the presents but it was the feelings which prompted the Municipal servants subscribe for them, which he had to look to. In conclusion he wished a long-life and prosperity to Mr. Smith. (Applause.)

Mr. Smith acknowledged his thanks in short but suitable terms for the generosity and kind feelings which prompted them to subscribe for the presents. An illuminated manuscript containing the design of the Municipal Buildings and the names of the subscribers to the presents was then handed over to Mr. Smith who accepted it with thanks; and then the interesting ceremony terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT T. R. MACLACHLAN, 40th Pathans, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Z. A. AHMED, Indian Medical Service, is appointed Principal Medical Officer, No. 2 Native General Hospital, Peshawar, with effect from the 23rd August.

31ST PUNJAB INFANTRY.—Surgeon-Captain E. V. Hugo, from the officiating medical charge of the 34th Pioneers to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Captain J. G. Jordan.

LIEUTENANT W. H. MANNING, 1st Sikhs, to be Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Tochi Valley Force, with effect from the 25th September inclusive, vice Captain R. A. Browne, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, who has vacated that appointment.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

IN a resolution on the working of the Municipal and Railway police issued yesterday, His Excellency in Council says:—

As connected with the question of the general efficiency of the Police and such improvement in health as may be expected from relief from over work it may be noted that proposals are now before Government for assimilating the pay of the Railway Police to that of the District Police. The urgent need for quarters for the Police on the G. I. P. and Southern Maratha Railways is again pressed upon Government in the present reports. The Public Works Department, Railway, has been authorized to sanction small estimates up to Rs. 5,000 for gradually supplying the want and that Department should be asked to report what progress has been made in the matter.

The amount of inspection work performed appears to have been sufficient, and the general administration of the police was satisfactory. But the Governor in Council observes that, except on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, sufficient attention does not seem to have been directed to the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. On the G. I. P. Railway fewer cases even than last year were taken up under that Chapter, while on the Southern Maratha Railway its provisions have not been taken advantage of at all. It is not easy to suppose that these provisions cannot be usefully employed to control the number of professional thieves on each of the lines. The Governor in Council trusts that the Inspector-General of Police will impress the importance of this subject on the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in charge of the Railways.

THE STRANGE TREATMENT OF A GOA ECCLESIASTIC.

A GOA correspondent writes:—All the papers here censure the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Gomes da Costa, the Administrator of Ilhas, in arresting and putting in the black hole Rev. F. Alvares, and Mr. Sertorio Coelho. The black hole, which is used as a place of detention, is admitted to be worse than the dangerous one used by the Inquisition, and is a disgrace to Government.—A curious story is narrated by the "Ultramar." Some devout persons collected subscription and arranged with the Vicar of Panjim to preach a sermon on our Lady of Good Haven on the feast day, which was being celebrated in the same church. Before the appointed day, the Vicar received a circular from the Archbishop that in preaching on the next Sunday he should denounce Rev. Fr. Alvares. Of course the Vicar fulminated Mar Julius in the severest terms. After some time the Vicar sent for the money for his sermon. He was told that the highest contribution was of Rev. Fr. Alvares, and as the preaching was against him he declined to pay. Then the Vicar sent word that he wished to be paid the remaining collection. No, they replied, they had arranged for a sermon on the Blessed Virgin, and not to be preached on the Rev. Fr. Alvares. He had better recover the money from whom he received the order.

The residents of Pangim have sent a memorial to the Governor-General asking for the removal of Mr. Gomes da Costa, the Administrator of Ilhas, for his high-handedness in arresting respectable citizens and confining them in a black hole. The memorial says the liberty of peaceful citizens is at stake, and fear has taken hold of the people. The Administrator by his late arbitrary acts has shown to be quite unfit for the post, and his removal is urged as the only remedy of restoring confidence and quiet among the inhabitants.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

CONCERNING the departure of weekly mail for Europe, the following notice has been issued:—With effect from Saturday, the 21st September, and every subsequent Saturday, until further notice, the mail steamer for Europe will leave Bombay at 2 p.m.

LATEST POSTING.

Class of articles.	At the G. P. O.	At the Town Sub Offices.	At Jacob's Circle and Parel.
Ordinary letters and papers	1-30 p.m.	12 noon.	11-40 a.m.
Ordinary books and patterns	12 noon.	12 noon.	11-40 a.m.
Registered articles	11-0 am.	11-0 a.m.	11- 0 a.m.

Late fee correspondence (fee 2 annas).

Late ordinary correspondence fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect of postage and late fee (annas 2), will be received as follows:—

At the Apollo Bunder Post Office—From 1-30 noon to 1-25 p.m.

At the General Post Office—From 2-30 p.m. to 1-15 p.m. articles.

On board the mail steamer—From 1-15 p.m. to time of st[illegible]ing 2 p.m.

THE STORY OF BESSIE COSTRELL.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 21.

THE value of clever, wholesome fiction is evidently high at the present moment, or a thousand guinea cheque would not have been given for a small volume by the author of Robert Elsmere—a good price, considering the rate at which literary and other labours are remunerated. This *Story of Bessie Costrell* is, like Mrs. Humphry Ward's other works, a lesson in ethics, a sermon on upright living, illustrated by facts of every-day commonness, and at the same time a strong, vividly interesting sensational novel, without a taint on the one side of goody-goodiness or on the other of the prevailing broad modern moral sophistry.

⁂

It is a phase of peasant life—the poor man's love of treasure, which usually brings his strongest characteristics into play—that Mrs. Humphry Ward has made her study in the *Story of Bessie Costrell*. In spite of the constant outcry about working class thriftlessness, recklessness, and unprovidence, the passion for gathering does occasionally show itself. It may be only in the accumulation of trifles—bits of old iron, empty boxes, or cast off clothes that it takes shape. But whenever it exists in any form, it is the ruling passion of the soul to which it belongs. Its strength kills all other longings—the love of drink and the desire of women perish, and leave the miser nature to reign supreme.

⁂

Mrs. Humphry Ward's hero—if a man can be so called, whose part is entirely unheroic—is a labouring man who by good or ill luck, remaining unmarried, accumulates a little fortune out of his small weekly wages. His hoard is all the world to him. Sustained by the thought of his treasure, he endures hardship, loneliness, illness, and misery. The dread of its loss is the only pain that touches and stirs him. His only hope of one day sitting down in comfort to enjoy it—an impossible future, for such a man never spends his hoard. This is John Bolderfield, hard, narrow, sordid, the principal and one of the most strongly drawn of Mrs. Humphry Ward's characteristic life studies.

⁂

In the placing of her figures, Mrs. Humphry Ward is also very successful. She has a singularly broad touch in putting in her backgrounds and colouring her landscapes. In a few words, the sunlit wheat fields and the distant village grow distinct to us as we follow John Bolderfield homewards on the evening that the story opens:—

"To his right lay the allotment gardens just beginning to be alive with figures and the voices of men and children. Beyond them, far ahead, rose the square tower of the church; to his left was the hill, and straight in front of him the village, with its veils of smoke lightly brushed over the trees and its lines of cottages climbing the chalk steeps behind it. His eye as he walked took in a number of such facts as life had trained it to notice. Once he stopped to bend over a fence to pluck a stalk or two of oats. He examined them carefully; then he threw back his head and sniffed the air, looking all round the sky meanwhile. Yes, the season had been late and harsh, but the fine weather was coming at last. Two or three days' warmth now would ripen even the oats, let alone the wheat."

⁂

John Bolderfield trudges along thinking of the harvest prospects and of his own, which at the moment are also unsettled. His employer has just died, and his sister-in-law, with whom he has always lived, is dying, so he must shortly find a new service and a new home. But as the old labourer reaches the little cottage half-way up the lane, with its ragged phloxes and marigolds, his abiding place forty odd years, it is not of the parting with his master, his sister-in-law, or his home he is thinking. These are of little account to him in comparison to his anxiety as to the disposal of his money-box—his harrowing fears at leaving it behind in the careless or untrustworthy hands of strangers.

⁂

In extremity as she is, gasping for every breath that she draws, the sister-in-law's thought is also for the safety of John's money. There is a graphic scene in the sick woman's room:—

A girl was sitting by the bed. When she saw his whitish head and red face emerge against the darkness of the stairhole, she put up her finger for silence.

John crept in and came to look at the patient. His eyes grew round and staring, his colour changed.

"Is she a-goin?" he said with evident excitement.

Jim's Louisa shook her head. She was rather a stupid girl, heavy and round-faced, but she had nursed her grandmother well.

"No; she's asleep. Muster Drew's been here, and she dropped off while he was a-talkin' to her."

Mr. Drew was the Congregational minister.

"Did she send for him?"

"Yes; she said she felt her feet a-gettin' cold, and I must run. But I don't believe she's no worse."

John stood looking down ruefully. Suddenly the figure in the bed turned.

"John," said a comparatively strong voice which made Bolderfied start—"John, Muster Drew says you'd oughter put it in the bank. You'll be a fool if yer don't'ee says."

The old woman's pinched face emerged from the sheets, looking up at him. Bluish patches showed here and there on the drawn white skin, there was a great change since the morning, but the eyes were still alive.

John was silent a moment, one corner of his mouth twitching, as though what she had said struck him in a humorous light.

"Well, I don't know as I mind much what'ee says, Liza."

"Sit down."

She made a movement with her emaciated hand. John sat down on the chair Louisa gave up to him, and bent over the bed.

"If yer won't do—what Muster Drew says. John—whatever wull yer do with it?"

⁂

She spoke slowly but clearly. John scratched his head. His complexion had evidently been very fair. It was still fresh and pink and the full cheek hung a little over the jaw. The mouth was shrewd, but its expression was oddly contradicted by the eyes, which had on the whole a childish weak look.

"I think yer must leave it to me, Liza," he said at last. "I'll do all for the best."

"No—Yer'll not John," said the dying voice. "You'd a done a many stupid things—if h'adn't stopped yer. An' I'm a-goin! You'll never leave it wi Bessie?"

"An who'ud yer 'ave me leave it with? Ain't Bessie, my own sister's child?"

An emaciated hand stole out of the bed clothes and fastened feebly on his arm.

"If yer do John, Yer'll repent it. Yer never were a good one at judgin' folk. Yer doan't consider nothin—an' I'm a-goin. Leave it with Saunders, John."

It is on this question of the guardianship of the money that the story turns. Eliza lingers a day or two longer, for the most part unconscious—John coming and going with little feeling—"a man shares nothing of that yearning attraction which draws women to a death-bed," according to the author. What troubled him all through the last scene was the thought that now he should never know why she was to set against "Bessie's 'avin' it."

⁂

However in spite of the dead woman's warnings, it was to Bessie Costrell's care that John confided his money before he left the village. Bessie, a clever little woman, managed to come around him the evening before his departure. It was rather for the importance of the trust, which proved her uncle's belief in her reliableness to the village people who were somewhat inclined to think her a "caselty" which means flighty sort of body, than any thought of profit to herself or family; though she did realize that John was old, and that if any thing happened to him it would be well to have the cash in her keeping. Then came another bit of luck in the form of little legacy from an aunt. So Bessie, who was vain and light-hearted, and had a handsome face, began to indulge herself in many luxuries, and to visit the Spotted Deer oftener than the village gossips approved.

⁂

All this time John Bolderfield had made no sign. Bessie had heard he was ill in the infirmary of the town where he had been working. But winter came and he was still away, so she felt little fear of his ever claiming the money. Bessie's down-grade steps now every day were more marked, and only her husband was in ignorance of anything wrong when the crisis comes in her story. I think we should all have been sorrier for Bessie, if we had known her better. Mrs. Humphry Ward had introduced her to us before she lost her fascinating ways and took to bad courses. To me she is not at all as vivid a personality as John or Eliza, or even as Saunders, or her husband of whom we see very little. But though less dramatically striking, she is excellent as a study of character—a thorough woman in her unreasoning hope of escape from her difficulties, and in her defiant despair at last.

John comes back one snowy evening and making his way to Costrell's enquires of Watson the policeman "Ow's Bessie!" Watson faced back towards the village.

"I'll walk with yer a bit—I'm in no no 'urry. Oh she's all right. You 'eard of her bit of money?"

"Noa, I don' know as I did."

"It wor an aunt o'hers, so a I understan'—quite a good bit of money. . . . Six shillings a week! It's a nice bit of money while it lasts, but I'd ha' thought Mrs. Costrell 'ad come into a deal more nor that."

"Oh but she's sich a one to spend is Bessie," said John anxiously. Its surpisin' 'ow the money runs. It's sixpence 'ere an' sixpence there allus dribblin' and dribblin' out av 'er. I've allus to be 'er as she'll and 'er days on the parish."

"Sixpences!" said Watson with a laugh. "Its not sixpences as Mrs. Costrell's 'ad the spendin' of this last month or two—its suverins—an' plenty of 'em. You may be sure you've got the wrong tale about the money, John; it wor a deal more nor you say."

John stood stock still at the word "sovereigns" his jaw dropping.

"Suverins," he said tremblin' "Suverins? Bessie aun't got no suverins. Isno arns sixteen shillings a week."

Then poor old John hastens up the hill to find out the truth of what he has a dim foreboding. There is a terrible scene which the reader will find as dramatic as anything Mrs. Humphry Ward has written.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, AUG. 23.

I suppose it is a commonplace to speak about our inheritance, but it is good to repeat some commonplaces. For instance, I am always sorry for our Nonconforming brethren that they do not put up the Tables of the Decalogue in their chapels, not to speak of repeating them every Sunday. In a trading community it must be invaluable to be reminded once a week that the Lord hath ordered people not to steal. So I would from time to time teach boys and girls what their inheritance really means. Not field and meadow, because these cannot be carried *outre mer*; nor money, because most of us have none; but ideas rooted in us like the oak. The rooted idea of the Anglo Saxon, which he inherits by male descent and in direct line from the Anglo-Saxon farmer who lived, he and his household, alone upon his estate, is that he will be free; he will have no over lord. Follow up this idea down the ringing ages. They did ring, some of them; they also hummed. The idea was beaten down for a while—a trifle of 500 years—but it was never destroyed—London kept it alive. From that intense and passionate and instinctive desire for self-government—which is freedom—has come, I am convinced, every great action, every enterprise, that has made our race what it is. The one thing needed for a people is freedom. I should like to write a school book on the Inheritance of the English-speaking Race. Perhaps the School Board of Sydney would let me do it for their children. If they will, I promise that it shall be filled from beginning to end with the Drivel of the Fathers.

The ecclesiastical year used to be marked by a succession of quaint old customs, some of which grew into abuses. Thus—to mention a few—on Childermas Day, all the children were solemnly whipped in memory of the Massacre of the Innocents. At the beating of the bounds on the day before Ascension Day the boys beat each other with white wands. On Ascension day they poured water on the heads of people in church—everybody also was enjoined to eat birds, because they ascend; and an image representing our Lord was hauled up to the roof. On Easter Sunday the men lifted the women, and the women lifted the men. On Ash Wednesday ashes were literally strewn upon the heads of people. On Whit Sunday white doves were loosed in the church. On St. Nicola's Day the choir boys elected a boy bishop, who said mass and preached. One of them died during his sham bishopric, and is buried in Salisbury Cathedral. On St. Thomas's Day they went "a gooding," *i.e.*, "a begging;" on Hallowe'en they dived for apples. As for the Saints' Days, the rites and customs that belonged to them were simply innumerable. There is one custom, however, mentioned by the red-hot Puritan Barnaby Googe which it is difficult to believe. Perhaps it obtained in Germany. He certainly found it in the German work of Naogeorgus, and set it down in his own. It was this. On Good Friday, during the *Tenebrae*, when all lights were extinguished, and the church was in darkness profound, the young men, who had come provided with clubs, for the purpose, set upon each other, and there was a free fight in the church until the lights were lit again, when they carried out the wounded. I should like to know if any one has heard of this custom in England.

It is very easy to cry out on the absurdity of these customs; but they were all permitted or encouraged, with a very intelligible purpose. The Church of Rome never did anything, or allowed anything, without very sound and intelligible reasons—of that we may be quite certain. How, for instance, were the people to be taught, and never allowed to forget, the doctrines and the history of their own religion? They could not read, and there were no books; there were no Sunday Schools; there was no reading of the Bible, even in church; the services were conducted in a foreign tongue; without some kind of teaching, repeated again and again, there could be no religious doctrine. Now, the people could only be taught in four ways: by word of mouth, which was the method of the Preaching Friars; by pictures and images, which were put up in every church—they explained themselves; by dramatic representation, which was effective beyond any power of words; and by association and memory. Thus, children were not likely to forget the Innocents, when they had been solemnly whipped every year on their day; the name of Herod would be held in execration. The Ascension, the Day of Pentecost, Easter Day—all were marked, as we have seen, by rude symbolical rites, the Fasts and Feasts and usages all meant a natural association of ideas—the commemorations of an event by a certain custom. So long as the custom survived, the memory of the event remained. The whole body of Christian saints was lost to the Protestants when the Puritans stamped out the customs connected with their name. Who, for instance, in Crowland remembereth good St. Blasius? Yet formerly everybody knew that he had been flayed alive for his faith, because the monks of Crowland Abbey gave every year knives to their people to remind them of the saint.

I have found the following interesting problem in an old notebook. I have no recollection at all of its origin. Perhaps everybody knows it. Perhaps everybody does not. Those who do not will find it, I think, unless they bring algebra to bear upon it, rather a tough nut to crack. Here it is. Once there were three niggers—their wickedness is a negligeable quantity—it does not enter into the problem—who robbed an orchard, carried away the apples in a sack, laid them up in a barn for the night, and went to bed. One of them woke up before dawn, and, being distrustful of his friends, thought he would make sure of his share at once. He therefore went to the barn, divided the apples into three equal heaps—there was one over, which he threw away—and carried off his share. Another nigger then woke up with the same uneasiness and the same resolution. He, too, divided the apples into three heaps—there was one over, which he threw away—took his share, and carried it off. And then the third nigger woke up with the same emotions; he, too, divided the remaining apples into three portions—there was one over, which he threw away—took his share, and departed. In the morning everyone preserved silence over his doings of the night; they divided the apples which were left into three heeps—one was over, which they threw away—and so took each his share. How many apples were there in the sack; there are many possible answers—a whole series of numbers—but let us have the lowest number of apples possible. Senior Wranglers must be good enough not to answer this question. Moralists, if they please, may narrate the subsequent history of these three niggers, apart from the problem of their apples.

I have read with great interest and pleasure a review in the *Times* of a new American novelist. Like many others who read that review, I have ordered the book. If you, dear reader, did not see that review, the name of the book is "With the Procession;" and the author of the book is Henry B. Fuller; and the place of which he writes is Chicago. The review will very likely give the book that vogue which publishers naturally desire, called poetically a "boom." Great and unique is the power of the *Times* when it gives a special notice to a book. The reason why I am personally interested in the subject is that two years ago when I was in Chicago I discovered that there is in that city a group or a company of literary men and women working with the highest ambitions, the greatest earnestness and in all sincerity, at literature of every kind. It is not possible, in a city with a million [illegible] people, a large university, great schools, and an excellent literary paper, that such ambitions should prove fruitless. I said so, I think, in these columns. Naturally I was jumped upon by those who believe Chicago to be a collection of wooden huts with saloons and revolvers and nothing else. Perhaps they only pretended to believe. The jumping did no harm, and I repeated my humble prophecy. Repetition, after a jumping, is the only [illegible] thing has now come off. One Chicago [illegible]ply. The [illegible] student, at least, has discovered that the [illegible] materials—the romance—for which he has been search[ing] lie at his feet. They always do. Yet it is the hardest thing in the world for an aspiring novelist to understand. After this we may keep our eyes on Chicago.

London is a great bakery, in which the loaves are slowly turning brown. I am tire[illegible] of being the loaf to be baked. The clubs are clo[illegible], and one must go to strange places where the [illegible]ed, and one must [illegible] strange club. All the men and women glare—I hate a[illegible] all the women are out of town. My Heath I have [illegible] all to myself; my omnibus has become a private carriage and pair; my postman comes early because there are no letters for anybody else; my fruiterer buys his plums and pears by the pint, for I am [illegible] his only customer; my butcher exhibits no more than a single leg of lamb—mine. If one meets a friend, he is in tweeds—off to golf somewhere. Oxford [illegible] Circus is crammed with country people, their noses flattened permanently by the shop windows. Piccadilly Circus is full of Americans—they look rather forlorn; I want to invite them all to come and have dinner with me, and to see the inside of an English house and to talk with an English housewife, and to compare things of the *vie intime*. [illegible] Alas! These August visitors, these travelling A[illegible] August quarandors, are too numerous. I cannot [illegible] them all. Can nothing, however, be done for them so that they may go home with hearts kindly [illegible] disposed towards new-made friends, and some experience of the British muffin and sally lunn, at least, if not the British salmon and lamb? But it is [illegible] August; it is no use asking the question—or any [illegible] question—for there will be no answer; everybody is away; London is a bakery; and certain old words haunt me wherever I go. Simple, old words they are. Yes, I come, my Celia, I come in one more week.

A LORDLY LOAFER.

I WAS twice destined to come across him; one of the most curious specimens of that class of men whom the whirligig of chance has reduced to the level of public contempt; that threadbare vagabond, the up-country loafer. I first met him some twenty miles up-country, at the close of my usual cold-weather tour in the district. I had ridden out from my camp to a distant village in order to confer with my assistant and the headman of the village, on some matter connected with the water-supply. I came upon him suddenly, sitting outside the village, just where the rough cart-track runs into the little jungle. He was under the plane trees by the temple, whose brazen bell was clanging out noisily. He was a man of some five-and-forty years of age. His dress, consisting of a shabby coat, buttoned close up to the throat, where there was no glimpse of linen, and a pair of ragged trousers, bore the marks of long travel. His beard was long and ragged, and his whole attitude was expressive of much weariness. He was merely a homeless, ragged loafer, yet underneath his shaggy eyebrows there was a look of sharp intelligence, and he eyed me narrowly as I approached, making a kind of half attempt at rising, as he touched the battered remains of an old hat. I told him not to stir, he looked so utterly weary, and indeed it was no easy matter for him to do so, encumbered as he was with a huge clay bowl of milk, from which he was drinking a deep draught as I rode up. On his knee there was moreover a platter, such as the villagers use, made of fig-leaves sewn together, full of rice and curry. Two solemn-looking women, clad in flowing draperies of dark-blue cotton, with many bangles on arms and ankles, and one or two staring children, squatted close to the wanderer, who was eagerly devouring the offerings they had brought him. He appeared to be famished, judging from the ravenous manner in which he ate his meal, regardless of my presence. It consisted of the aforesaid curry and rice, a couple of *moplahs*, or huge chapatis of rice-meal, half-a-dozen big plantains, and a slice of melon. They had also put a brass lotah of water down by his side. He had finished his repast, when I returned from the village, and was sitting, crouched under the tree, staring into space, a melancholy, destitute looking creature enough: a striking contrast to the sturdy bronzed peasants, about him, whom he doubtless considered as vastly inferior beings to himself, dependent though he was on their charity.

It was not yet noon, the hour for the siesta, so dear to the native heart, and all the inhabitants of the hamlet were hard at work over the harvest. The village itself seemed asleep in the sun, which was blazing down on its mud walls; it was deserted, save for one or two old women and some naked children, rolling about in the dust with the goats and lean pariah dogs, engaged in picking up what they could find in the rubbish heaps. The villagers, with the exception of these, were all out in the fields, where the ripe grain had already been reaped and was spread out in the open air in a bare part of the field. In one corner four muzzled oxen were walking slowly round, treading out the corn, while in another a group of three men and a woman were engaged in winnowing. The woman was standing on a rude wooden stool, her handsome, regular features and shapely limbs thrown into strong relief in the sunshine. Her gaudy draperies of green and orange fluttered in the breeze, as she held up the basket, from which the grain fell slowly on to a cloth spread out for it. She looked superb, so tall and strong, with the pure figure of an antique statue, as she swayed slightly to and fro. Behind her was a boy, busily engaged in driving away the village cocks and hens, who with one accord had come out to see what windfalls might fall to their share in the way of light grains of corn, which the wind would blow away with the husk. All were busy, all were cheerful that morning for Ram had been gracious; rain had fallen in plenty, and the harvest was a good one, and all were busy gathering it in, while the Bunniah looked on from his house, reckoning [illegible] what would be his share [illegible]. All had their appointed task; and when that was done, each of the busy men and women out there, each half-naked child, had a home of some kind to go to. Even for the poorest there was a roof to shelter him and a mat to sleep on and enough food to satisfy his simple wants. All were provided for but the wretched wanderer, the tattered vagrant before me, who would presently have to move on and continue his wanderings over the dusty plain, until once more some kind-hearted villagers would provide the homeless sahib, who must be such an anachronism and an absurdity to their minds, with such food and drink as they had to offer him. This shabby, threadbare Ishmaelite was eyed with grave suspicion by the priest who passed him now and again to get water for his avocations in the sanctuary, where the god, his lamp burning before him, reposed in a niche. Yet he aroused interest in me. He reminded me of Lothario, the old wandering singer in Thome's lovely opera of "Mignon," who enters in rags, bare-headed and shoeless, weary and travel stained, as he sings the pleasures of the wandering life to Mignon:—

> "Viens, la libre vie est douce
> A l'ombre des grands bois, sous le ciel étoilé,
> Nous trouverons un lit de fougere et de mousse;
> Et tu partageras le pain de l'exilé.

The forlorn yet picturesque figure appealed to my imagination, another Lothario he seemed to be; wandering from misery to misery, laid by the capricious hand of fate. I felt with him that:—

> "An irksome drudgery seemed it to plod on,
> Through hot and dusty ways, or pelting storm,
> Bent as he moves and needing frequent rest.

And so I could not harden my heart against him, and when he rose stiffly at my approach, and, with something between a bow and salaam, asked me in an insinuating manner to help him on his way to Nagpur, where he had certain hope of obtaining work on the railway, I gave it him. The second time he caught me in a less propitious mood. Some four months after, and I was sitting in my office in Bombay, trying to solve that oft-recurring problem as to how, owing to the present financial pressure, two men's work was to be rolled into one by me, when my *naik* or *puttawallah* came in with the apologetic clearing of his throat, [illegible] which he approaches me on days when my te[illegible] is not of the sunniest, and informed me that a [illegible] was desirous of seeing me "on business."

Before I could m[illegible]any enquiries as to the name and nature of [illegible] visitor the said [illegible] *sahib* himself followed without more ado, on the heels of the messenger. One glance at him was quite sufficient for me to form a correct opinion as to the nature of his errand. I saw [illegible] individual of threadbare, not to say tattered appearance, with a pair of old canvas shoes on his feet, whose state eloquently demanded the immediate attention of the *Moches*. His hat, of battered straw, was innocent of brim, and he held it in his hand in a gingerly manner, as though he feared that it might at any moment fall in pieces altogether. His total want of linen and his unmistakable air of general forlorness proclaimed him to be one of that well-known brotherhood found in all the large cities of this country—the loafer. Yet, as I looked at him, heated, and irritated as I was, I s[illegible] to recognise his features, especially his shrewd eyes. I had it! This was the loafer I had encountered and assisted, out in the district, months ago. For once his discrimination was at fault, and I saw that he did not recognize me. I determined to lie low, and hear what his tale would be on this occasion. On my asking his business he informed me that he had left his ship in Calcutta. His reasons for doing so were of the vaguest; in fact, he was inclined to bitterly resent my enquiries on this subject. I gathered, however, that some grievous wrong had been done him, and that his only alternative had been to go. He hoped now to get a berth as fireman in Bombay, but meantime he was destitute and begged for a little relief. On my offering him a chit to a well-known institution here, which invariably gives relief to deserving cases, he said that it would be of no use to him. All he would get there would be a few annas and a poor meal of curry and rice; and that he, being a European, required mutton chops or beefsteaks to keep up his strength (his appearance, I may add, hardly bore him out in this statement, if a very chi-chi accent, whitey brown skin, and coal black eyes and hair mean anything!). I did not then remind him that I had seen him making a hearty meal of curry and rice some time ago, but changed the subject, asking him if he would work. "Yes, Sir," he replied, "I'll work for you, but I cannot take off my coat and work for one of these dirty niggers." "And yet you will beg from these niggers, as you call them"? was my rejoinder. He stared at me. "O, no, I've never done that," he said. "Why, my good man," I said, "I saw you myself, last winter, eating the food that the village women brought you. Don't you remember my helping you? But then you were on the railway, and not a fireman of a Calcutta steamer. You appear to have changed your ideas a good deal since then?" He almost blushed beneath his dark skin and its coating of grime. "You see, Sir, a poor fellow must live somehow," he replied in the wheedling tone, common to his class. Then he continued at length to tell me how he had indeed been to a railway company in Bombay and applied for work, on the condition that they gave him salary of at least Rs. 80 a month. His application had however met with the reply that for that money they could easily get four men of his class to work for them. This, he said, had at once put an end to all negotiations in that quarter. What use, he said, would Rs. 20 a month be to him? He must live in a certain degree of comfort "in a country like this" (presumably his native land!), and he could no longer do without a servant to cook and do for him generally. What a strange metamorphosis had taken place in a few months in the humble wayfarer I had helped up-country, who, after a few weeks of a successful begging career, had been transformed into a veritable duke in disguise, and now demanded servants to wait on him! My patience was however at an end with this loafer, who was no longer to me an object of pity. I requested him to go, as I could do nothing for so pretentious a person, and my time was occupied. However, he had still one more word to say, and as he stood in the doorway, twisting his battered hat about, he suggested that at least I should give him a trifle to buy soap and cigars with. He would not bother me for anything else, he explained, but it did so pain him to be dirty! He did not care for "baccy," he added, "but could not get on without "some kind of a smoke." On my refusing this, his last request, he went out, disdainfully holding out the chit I had given him between his thumb and forefinger, and muttering unparliamentary language under his breath. The above is a unique experience, as far as I am concerned. The common specimen of the loafer is a broken-down humble-minded individual, who is always going to Jubbulpore or to some other city at no great distance where he says work has been offered him. All he wants is the sum of one rupee or eight annas, to make up an intermediate railway fare. With the onward march of civilisation the loafer is by no means disappearing from our midst; quite the reverse. He is daily becoming a more difficult problem to solve. A few of this forlorn brotherhood are of course really deserving cases; but these are but seldom encountered. The majority of them, like my friend of the large ideas, seem utterly hopeless. So far the only cure for these would seem to be that proposed recently by a London magistrate speaking on the subject of inveterate tramps. He would have the incurable loafer subjected to the same treatment as the homeless dogs at Battersea! This will probably be the fate of the loafer in the next century.

M.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE final tie of the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament will be fought out this afternoon, on the Cooperage ground, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Welsh Regiment. The splendid form which these opponents displayed on Tuesday and Thursday last, when they respectively won the preliminary encounters, makes it evident that a very tight game will be witnessed to-night. The spectators may rely upon being entertained to a very resolute and stubborn resistance on the part of both these contesting teams. While refraining from a positive prophecy until we know, we must say that we share the general opinion that the chances are little in favour of our Visitors. There is one circumstance which is greatly in favour of the local men—they are better acquainted with the ground, and they have in Mr. Marshall Reed not only a player showing magnificent form, but also a captain possessing great organising ability. The form of both sides has been fully exhibited in the previous matches, and is of such a character that the tug-of-war, which will ensue upon the meeting of the rival cracks this afternoon, is sure to be a tough one. Indeed such was the reserve of force discovered by either team in their opponents at critical moments that the issue of to-day's game must remain in doubt till the very moment of the cessation of hostilities. The captain on either side has a powerful command and some of the players, especially the local half-backs, are conspicuous throughout the game for their dogged determination. The Visitors claim superiority in passing, but it cannot be denied they have to face good men this afternoon, who will under no circumstances let them have their own way. No changes have so far been made in the teams, and our remarks are based on the presumption that they will be exactly the same as on Tuesday and Thursday. Two of the Welsh team who were hurt during play, on Thursday evening, are doing very well. One of them received a superficial cut about a couple of inches in length, on the top of the head, and the other was accidentally kicked. The spectators present on the Cooperage must have noticed that both the injured men got well quickly and soon participated in the game, and we understand they are sufficiently recovered to play to-day. The following are the teams representing the Welsh Regiment and the Bombay Gymkhana in the Final for the Challenge Cup.

WELSH REGT.		BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
Corp James	back	Marshall Reid
Pte Smith	¾ backs	T S Hudson
Pte Emmanuel		P F Fisher
Pte Foster		D F Vines
Pte Richards		V R Birch
Corp Mahoney	½ backs	H E John
Pte Watts		E Bradford
Lieut Cheyne	forward	Capt Rimington
Col-Serg Paish		T W Thurburn
Pte Sullivan		V E Booth
Pte Sloughan		H Montresor
Pte Reardon		C L Farewell
Pte William		W H Cole
Pte Baldwin		W Grimston
Pte Wilks		E J Christie

Referee, Mr. H M Steuart

THE WESLEYAN SACRED CONCERT.

THE third concert in aid of the Wesleyan Church Building Fund was given on Thursday night. All those who flocked to hear the excellent programme could not be accommodated; every available space was occupied, a great number stood the whole evening at the entrance, while some contented themselves with listening outside the windows; even then many turned away disappointed at not being able to gain any admittance at all. Such is the popularity of these high class concerts; and it only confirms us in the opinion that they should be given in a larger building than the church at Colaba, however, suitable this may otherwise be. If we, who are not personally concerned in the success of these concerts may venture to do so, we would suggest to the promoters that they should give their next in the Town Hall. Some of the choruses might be repeated, for classical music is better loved the oftener heard. Such practice as must have been given to those so well rendered on Thursday night, should meet with a larger reward than one night's performance to three hundred people, when double the number might be entertained and edified more than double the amount of money be realized by the sale of tickets, if only at a rupee each. We believe in making this music within the reach of all, and not only for "three-rupeewallahs." But the concert in question. This opened with the Anthem "I was glad" (Elvey), which was well rendered by the choir, though it suffers in point of music, when compared with the choruses given later on. In this item we noted four vocalists, whose names are not familiar in the ordinary musical entertainments, and we think it a pleasing feature to introduce those whom their own modesty might keep in the back ground. This remark may also refer to the last quartette "O come every one that thristeth," in which were two or three unknown voices. "Honour and Arms" (Samson) from the Rev. J. Reed of Poona, was grand, his pure bass vocalization comparing well with Miss Tudball's sweet singing "Rejoice greatly" in the second part. The soprano solo was magnificently given, and showed wonderful flexibility of voice, purity of tone, and an "at-homeness" with even the highest notes. The audience demanded an *encore*, and were delighted with Miss Tudball's selection of "Come unto me" from the same oratorio (Messiah). Mrs. Farlow sympathetically rendered "Calvary" (Rodney), and carried the audience with her, as she never fails to do when she is sure of herself. We think her rich liquid tones, however, are more suitable for oratorio music, and Mr. Coates did not do himself justice in "Total Eclipse," that pathetic song on "The blindness of Samson," but he retrieved his laurels before the evening was over, in his part of "O Lord Thou hast overthrown" (Nazareth). The last refrain of this favourite song by Gounod was taken up by the male voices which made the ending very effective. "Eternal rest" was very finely sung by Mr. Herbert Harrington, who possesses a well-trained voice of good quality. He sang with excellent expression, and the organ obligato softly played by Mr. Goode, added to the impressiveness of the song. "The Star of the Evening" was, without doubt, Miss Ella Douse, a very young *debutante*. The audience was pre-disposed in her favour by her modesty of manner added to her youthfulness, and when this young pianiste proceeded to show herself a master of the instrument, the audience was fairly roused. Her splendid execution with both left and right hands, and the power and fire of the music in her were fully exhibited to the audience, who enthusiastically applauded, and recalled her to the piano, where such difficult pieces as Chopin's "Fantaisie Impromptu" in C Sharp Minor and Mayer's "Grande Etude" in F Sharp had been so magnificently interpreted. We think we may safely say that the sacred edifice that evening contained the two best pianists in Bombay, Miss Ella Douse and Mrs. G. C. Walker, the latter playing some very difficult and brilliant accompaniments, splendidly and tastefully. Miss Hewson sang "Sleep in Peace," and though she sang well, we have heard her to much greater advantage. The Grand Chorus of the programme was "Thanks be to God," preceded by a recitation, consisting of a bass solo appropriately sung, by Mr. Reed, and the tenor by Mr. Coates. The choir immediately followed, promptly attacking the spirited chorus and singing it throughout in good time crisply and clearly, while the rippling accompaniment lent force to the music of the voices as they sang "Thanks be to God" for "the waters rush along," in answer to Elijah's prayer "Then hear from heaven" "Send thy servant help, O Lord." The second part began with Handel's "Then round about the Starry Throne," a well-known air, and concluded with the "Hallelujah Chorus," the audience rising. These choruses all reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Redmayne, Mrs. G. C. Walker, and the members of the choir, who all must have worked well to bring the various pieces so near perfection. We understand that the silver collection realized, nearly Rs. 200, and since commencing this article we have been pleased to hear that it is the intention of the promoters to give their next concert in the Town Hall in December.

IT is doubtful whether Mr. Gladstone has physically benefited greatly by his retirement from politics. He shows signs, it cannot be denied, of physical shrinkage, whilst his complexion and hands have acquired that peculiar alabaster whiteness which sometimes overtakes the very aged. Nor has he any longer the old firm [illegible] and jaunty carriage of the head.

THE PARSEE NEW YEAR. A RETROSPECT.

THE current Parsee year expires to-morrow, Monday being the Parsee New Year's Day. The old year shows a record of steady progress, and is conspicuous, like many of its predecessors, for the munificence of Parsee charity. During the past twelve months the members of the community gave away in charity, and for works of public utility, no less a sum than eight lakhs of rupees, the bulk of which goes to the credit of the ever-generous Petit family. The total amount for charitable purposes comes to about six lakhs, and the total amount for works of public utility to about two lakhs of rupees. In connection with the lamented death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, which occurred on the 8th August last, his own estate, his father, and other relations contributed for charitable purposes, some of which have not yet been specified, a sum of Rs. 4,67,000 at the performance of the "oothumna" or third-day's funeral obsequies. Bai Motlibai, the wealthy Parsee lady of Bombay, spent Rs. 90,000 for the building of a fire-temple in Oodwarra, which was consecrated in October, 1894, in the presence of a large assembly of Parsees from Bombay and the principal towns of Gujerat. On the 11th January, 1895, Lord Harris performed the opening ceremony of the Parsee Lying-in Hospital, situated opposite the new building of the Cathedral High School, off Hornby Road, which had been built from contributions by charitably-disposed Parsees at a total cost of about Rs. 80,000. The institution, which is under the personal superintendence of Dr. Temuljee Bhikajee Nariman, honorary obstetric physician, has done and is doing immense good in the Parsee community, and has been the means of saving many lives, which would otherwise have become the victims of orthodox superstition, religious scruples, and ignorant prejudices. Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, the philanthropic Parsee lady, spent Rs. 75,000 for the building of a Parsee sanitarium at Bhimpore, Domus, which was opened with a grand ceremony in November, 1894. Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw contributed a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the Dufferin Hospital at Kurrachee, the foundation-stone of which was laid with much ceremony in November, 1894, by the present Viceroy, his Excellency Lord Elgin. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., contributed a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a charitable dispensary at Tavahai, in Aden, which is to bear the name of his wife, Bai Jerbai, and which was opened a few months ago by the British Resident at Aden. In August last, on the anniversary of the death of their father, Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, his sons, Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee, placed in the hands of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., the honorary secretary, a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the building of additional cheap residences for Parsees, several of which have been built in past years, at the expense of benevolent Parsees, on a large plot of land, near the Falkland Road railway bridge. Mr. Shapurjee Eduljee Chinoy, of Secunderabad, gave away a sum of Rs. 35,000 for the construction of a charitable dispensary at Secunderabad, which is to bear the name of his deceased wife. A sum of Rs. 28,300 was contributed for charitable purposes at the performance of the third-day's funeral obsequies by the relations of the late Mr. Furdoonjee Dhunjeebhoy Allbless; Rs. 24,500 were contributed for similar purposes by the relatives of the late Mr. Pherozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy; Rs. 22,000 by the relations of the late Mrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Chinoy; Rs. 13,672 by the relatives of the late much-respected Dowager Lady Ruttonbai, widow of the second Sir Jamsetjee; Rs. 11,100 by the relatives of the late Mrs. Dinshaw Bejonjee Toorkee; Rs. 10,500 by the relatives of the late Bai Sonabai, sister of Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Setna; Rs. 9,713 by the relatives of the late Mr. Kaikhosroo Furdoonjee Allbless; Rs. 8,700 by the relatives of the late Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy Pochkhanawalla; Rs. 7,700 by the relatives of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Cama; Rs. 7,000 by the relatives of the late Mrs. Khurshedbai, widow of Mr. Manockjee Pallonjee Karanjia; Rs. 6,350 by the relatives of the late Mr. Jivanjee Hormasjee Gazdar, proprietor of the Great Western Hotel, who died in May last; Rs. 5,000 by the relatives of the late Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, a member of the committee of the Parsee Punchayet Trust Funds, who died in October, 1894; and smaller sums by other persons. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was contributed by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit for the construction of an hospital for animals at Nasik, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord Harris on the 14th January last. Sir Dinshaw also gave a sum of Rs. 8,000 for a Parsee Gymkhana at Poona, which bears his name, and which was formally opened by Lord Harris in November, 1894. In January last, Sir Dinshaw also contributed a sum of Rs. 7,000 for the construction of a fire-temple at Tarrapore. Another fire-temple was built at Zanzibar in May, 1895, at the expense of Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, of the firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla and Co.

The Parsees cannot be said to have been backward during the year in matters educational, social, civic, &c. In September, 1894, Mr. Pherozshaw Kersasjee Dadachanjee passed the Civil Service examination, and was, moreover, called to the Bar in January last at the same time with Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Mehta of Calcutta. In September, 1894, Mr. J. M. Patel's cricket team, composed of Parsees, with the exception of one Hindu and one Mahomedan, won a match in competition with Lord Harris's team at Ganesh Khind. In the same month, Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla and Mr. Dorab Nusserwanjee Bahadhurjee were called to the Bar. In December 1894, a number of Parsee Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Dinshaw D. Khambatta, came to take part in the Military Tournament in Bombay, and were highly commended for their performances. In January and February, 1895, eight Parsees were elected by the ratepayers as members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; one by the Bombay University; two by Government; and eight by the Justices of the Peace. In January, 1895, Miss (Dr.) Freany K. R. Cama was appointed second physician of the Cama Hospital at Bombay. In the following month, Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanjee Antia, M.A., and Dr. Byramjee Nowrowjee, G.G.M.C., were appointed by Government Fellows of the Bombay University. In the same month, at the annual Convocation of the University of Bombay, six Parsees obtained the diplomas of the degree of M.A., eight those of the degree of LL.B., seven those of the degree of L. M. [illegible], two [illegible] of the [illegible] nineteen those of the degree of B.A. In the same month, the following eight Parsee citizens were appointed by Government Justices of the Peace:—Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. F. N. Bisnee, Messrs. J. M. Patel, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Jewanjee Hormusjee Gazdar, since deceased, Kaikhosro Dossabhoy Karaka, Nanabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Banajee, and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia. In March, 1895, matters connected with their religion claimed the attention of the Parsee community in the lectures delivered by Mr. K. R. Cama on the "Kubeesa," the calculation of the intercalary year, and on the Jamshed-i-Naoroz at Bombay, Poona, and different parts of Gujerat. In March, 1895, for his arduous labours in the Supreme Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., was honoured by his fellow-citizens at evening parties and dinners. In Calcutta, an evening party was given in his honour by Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, and another, on a grand scale, in the Town Hall at Calcutta. In Bombay, a dinner was given to Mr. Mehta at the Ripon Club, and a public meeting was held in the Novelty Theatre for presenting to him an address of congratulation on the good results of his labours in the Viceregal Council Hall. In the same month, Mr. Kaikhosroo Sorabjee Patuck passed an examination as an engineer at the Roorkee College. In April last, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta was unanimously elected as a representative of the Municipal Corporation in the Bombay Legislative Council. In the same month, Messrs. Dinshaw Furdoonjee Moolla, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bastawalla, and Dhunjeeshaw Pestonjee Mistree passed the examination of, and were enrolled as solicitors of the High Court. In the same month, Mr. R. M. Patel, second judge of the Small Causes Court, had the honour, in accordance with new rules made by Sir Charles Sargent and other judges of the High Court, of being admitted without examination as an advocate of the court. In the following month, two young Parsees obtained the diplomas of the degree of B.A. of the Allahabad University, and two those of the Calcutta University. In the same month, Mr. D. E. Wacha, a well-known member of the Municipal Corporation, ably acquitted himself as President of the Provincial Conference held at Belgaum. In July last, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., had the rather unusual honour of being appointed a fourth time as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Honours, titles, and advancement have come to prominent Parsees during the year commensurately with their respective merits and qualifications. In September, 1894, Dr. Dhunjeeshaw Nowrojee Parakh, physician in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, was raised to the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel. Khan Bahadur Cowasjee Jamsetjee Lalcaca, formerly head clerk in the Bombay Post Office, was appointed Post-Master of Nagpore, Central Provinces. Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee of Poona, and Mody Eduljee Cursetjee of Surat, were appointed by Government first-class Sirdars of the Deccan in November, 1894, and in this month respectively. In this month also, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.I.E., was nominated by Government a trustee of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, deceased. Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, second brother of Sir Jamsetjee, was in December last elected a trustee of the Parsee Punchayet Charity Funds in place of Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, deceased. In the same month, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, who has been a prominent merchant of Bombay and of Aden during the past half century, had the insignia of a Companion of the Indian Empire presented to him by Colonel Jopp, the Political Resident at Aden. In connection with the new year's honours, the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon Sirdar Dorabjee Pudumjee of Poona; and in connection with the Birthday honours, a similar title was conferred upon Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil of Ahmedabad. Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Murzban and Sirdar Dorabjee Pudumjee have been honoured with seats on the committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution in place, respectively, of Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama and Mr. Ardasir Dosabhoy Moonshee, deceased. In July last, Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, C.I.E., was elected a member of the British Parliament. In the same month, the Queen invested, with her own hands, Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Readymoney with the title of a Knight of the United Kingdom.

The obituary during the year includes some names, which deserve to be mentioned. Mr. Muncherji Hormusjee Cama, who died in October, 1894, was a member of the committee of the Parsee Punchayet Charity Funds, a man of sterling character, who established the first native firm in London, and who was universally respected for his mature judgment in important matters, for his honesty of purpose, and stern independence. In December, 1894, the Parsee community mourned the death at Poona of Dowager Lady Ruttonbai, widow of the second Sir Jamsetjee. Mr. Ardasir Dosabhoy Moonshee, a Gujerati author and Persian scholar, died in March last, at the age of 84 years. In the same month died Dustoor Byramjee Jamaspjee, high-priest in the Nizam's dominions, and also Mr. Pherozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, a son-in-law of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. In May last occurred the deaths of Mr. Jivanjee Hormusjee Gazdar, proprietor of the Great Western Hotel, and of Dr. Dadabhoy Jamasjee, one of the early Graduates of the Grant Medical College. In June following, we had to notice the deaths of Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee Vulsara, Assistant Assessor of the Bombay Municipality; Mr. Eduljee Bomonjee Morris; Mrs. K. R. Cama, second daughter of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court; and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, brother of Mr. Cowasjee Dinsha Adenwalla, C.I.E. On the 8th August last, the entire Parsee community mourned the death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, eldest son of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. His third-day's funeral obsequies were performed in all the principal towns of Gujerat; and in Bombay, on the 25th August last, a public meeting of Parsees, held at the "Albless Baug," adopted an address of sympathy for Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. In the same month we had to record the death of Mr. Byramjee Furdoonjee Murzban, proprietor of the Duftar Ashkara Press and of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper.

A BABU ON HIMSELF.

Some time ago, writes the *Pioneer*, we drew attention to a curious circular signed by Mr. P. N. Avasthi, in which he deplored the "massacre" of hundreds of "codliver oil and Fellow's syrup drunkards" at the High Court Examinations. Mr. Avasthi's reply is a curiosity which it would be a pity to suppress:—

Sir,—I, Compassion, after bowing down my head to that Awful Authority who has not only sent rational creatures into this world but hundreds of microscopic animals fed in a fold of leaf or in a drop of water, and who has not only given us particular appetites, desires and affections but also the ruling faculty, the sovereign power, the guardian genius, the conscience, say, that it pleases me highly agreeable and if I may be allowed to quote my well known popula. phrase that I am transported to the highest region of delight to express my heart-felt thanks to our learned critic not only for paying me compliments in the very first page of the leading paper in India The *Pioneer*, but for understanding my purpose aright. It would be foreign to our purpose and would take too much of space to enter upon any analysis of our learned critic, but as the writer is bound by the tie of humanity and controversy to give a few compliments to him so consequently he thinks proper to breathe out his heart-felt compliments in as few lines as possible. Myriads of thanks are due to the police and learned gentleman for quoting several passages and for giving undue and undeserved praise in calling his few humble lines as Flowers of Rhetoric. Certainly cod liver and fellow syrup drunkard is a novelty but, Sir, these are not the only two novelties but there are novelties after novelties in this World and I dare say that if a keen and acute observer opens his eye of understanding and scrutinizes the matter with a microscopic eye he will find nothing in this World but novelties after novelties coming before his eye of imagination in Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progression, because 'Things are not what they appear to be.' This *complicated Machine*, which is generally called *Stupendous whole*, or otherwise known by the general name of the *Universe*, or *Organic whole* is left an unsolved complicated, zigzag, intricate problem from the antiquity as it presents novelties after novelties and the difficulty increases in proportion to the entrance to the subject. The mordern scientific researches in the present and past centuries have done much for us, but it is a poor science that hides from us the secrets of Nature, and I suppose that we would never be able to penetrate into the innermost chamber of the secrets of nature on the mere superficial film of which the poor sciences swim. Why not? Because there are novelties after novelties. Transport ourselves to our state of body and we will find that we are miracle of miracles and novelty of novelties. There is nothing highest, noblest and beautifulest than to observe novelties and loveliness; and we will, without a least hesitation and injustice, be justified in calling him a wise Poet, Painter and Man of genius, who observes novelties and loveliness of Nature. The green flowery rock built earth, the trees, the mountain, rivers, many sounding seas,—that great deep seas of azure that swims over head; the winds sweeping through it, the black cloud fashioning itself together now pouring out fire, now hail and rain. What is it? Aye, what? A novelty! Codliver and fellow-syrup drunkards are not the novelties only, for this reason that the whole thing was knocked down in a high-flown picturesque, jocular, funny and literary style, but as the whole world itself is a novelty, so therefore logically all things in it ought to be novel. Now turning to the right thread of the discourse I am carried to call forth the complimentary undeserved epithet—Flowers of Rhetoric. I again thank him for this kind epithet though undeserved, but I see no reason why the word 'Native' ought to be added to it. It would have sufficed to say in universal terms that none but a Master of Arts having taste for Classical and Oriental Literatures could have written it. The term 'Native' is strongly objectionable and re-echoes very badly. Any one having a taste for a Classical and Oriental Literatures, could have written it because English itself is very poor and without the help of learned languages, such as Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin and Greek, &c., is a fair statue but naked deprived of ornament and beauty. His remark in agreement with Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P's. remark is worth praising and complimenting that 'natives are fond of high-flown picturesque English, and after all I praise him for Flowers of Rhetoric.' The product of educational effort of a paternal Government are many and curious,' no doubt, because our wise rulers and our blessed Queen-Empress herself cultivates the minds of [illegible] of energetic scholars through learned Professors and Principals like our learned Doctor and pours [illegible] forth in plenty and liberality the Liberal Education [illegible] will make them shine one day like sun through the [illegible] of the Holy, Tremendous, and Awful Authority Who the Mechanist of Heavens. It can be asserted without a least hesitation and injustice either to my readers or to my critic that his English ought not to be judged from that silly funny paper because it was written in a hurry and besides this the writer at that time was entering into the arena of the literary world. His English can be better judged from the writer's other works such as 'A Guide to Mirzapur for Travellers'; 'Translation of *Laili Majnu*' from original Persian, and 'Fate and Destiny, or How far success in life is the test of merit,' that will be published soon. Let me say briefly that those false, insincere friends of mine who were very eager and glad to see me thus novelly complimented, thrashed and criticised and also those who read the columns of the paper with tremendous crafty rapture delight and also those who presented the papers to Professors and Principals with exquisite delight full of envy, jealousy and contempt towards the person thus complimented must bear in mind for ever that in order to cut a good figure in this World and to shine like sun we must suffer hardships because there is no sweet drink and good name without sweating and travelling the different uneven and thorny stages of contempt, abuse, and misrepresentation indifference and partial praise; then appears that royal palace of unlying glory and far spread fame that lasts for ever on memory's page like that of Shakespeare, Milton, Homer, Virgil, Shadi, Shirazi, and Sri Maharaj Valmikji. They must bear two things more in their mind, firstly that "if to do were as easy as to teach, chapel's might have been churches and poor mens cottages Kings palaces" and also this that

'We have not wings and cannot soar,
But we have feet to scale and climb
By slow degrees by more and more,
The cloudy summits of our time.'

Time is fleeting and space is narrow to write on and therefore preference ought to be given to brevity and to golden means and consequently so much of Compassion's complimentary remark towards his praiser of 'Flowers of Rhetoric' would suffice and nothing can bring my few lines to a happy conclusion than to repeat his heartfelt thanks and compliments to him in return who has complimented and praised him (The Writer) in his columns of Paper. These are few and humble lines of his poor humble and unworthy friend,

'COMPASSION.'

P. B. N. AVASTHI, BACHELOR OF ARTS.

N. B.—The same thing is strongly hoped to appear in the *Pioneer* to-day or to-morrow as the article is sent to the Editor in a registered cover, and I see no reason for not printing it.

THE Darjeeling mail arrived in Calcutta two hours late, on Monday, owing to a landslip which occurred about a hundred yards on the other side of Gyabari station. Between Gyabari and Tindharia a fall of earth and rock came down and obstructed the engine, but the break was very smartly applied, so that no shock was felt by the passengers. The carriages were taken back on the line one by one and the engine was then extricated. The clearing of the *debris* did not take more than forty minutes, and much credit is due to the engine-driver and his assistants for the rapid manner in which the work was done. But for the promptness of the driver in stopping the train the consequences might have been serious. During the whole time rain was descending in torrents and the last part of the journey was performed in pitch darkness. Eventually the train arrived safely at Siliguri at 8 p. m., railway time, or two and-a-half hours late.

A POOR old man named Rodrigo Fiorito, well-known in many Italian cities, and who had for sixty years exhibited a most ingenious show of marionettes, has just committed suicide in Venice through want. He used to travel from city to city with his fantoccini, all of which he made himself, and which he made to perform before an admiring crowd. In his old age he could not manage to gain any money, and in despair shot himself through the heart with the pistol he had so long used in the battle scenes of his marionette representations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. CAREY in his interesting chronicles of Chinland states that up to 1889 the Chins looked to raids and the slave trade to furnish them with money to purchase their necessary imports. When we checked the raids and put an end to the slave trade, work was found for the tribesmen on the roads, whereby they had ample means both to purchase their necessaries and pay the cash tribute demanded of them. Now, however, as posts and roads are practically finished, coolies are no longer required, and the Chins are likely to feel the pinch of poverty severely before long unless something is done to help them. Fortunately their country is rich in pine forests, and Mr. Carey proposes that these should be worked for a supply of resin, which commands a high price in the market. No doubt there are other forest districts where the industry could be more easily developed, but the Chins must have some opening to earn money legitimately, and the exploration of the pine forests would benefit both themselves and the Government. The Chin Hills, by the way, seem in a fair way to become the Alsatia of Burma. Fugitives from justice and bad characters of all kinds congregate in a country where gambling—the peculiar vice of the Burmese—is practically unchecked and where there are no detectives. Mr. Carey suggests that all the large towns and every District Superintendent of Police in Upper Burma should send up a detective for a yearly tour through the hills. He is convinced that many men who are "wanted" would be found openly working for some of the Government departments. It is doubtful, however, whether the native detective would favour a scheme which would take him from comfortable quarters into the wilds of Chinland. At present a summary way of dealing with known *badmashes* is adopted. They are "marched across the border under escort, and then turned loose in the districts of Burma where there are police to keep law and order." This course is effective enough no doubt on the surface, but it is so primitive that it can scarcely answer in the long run. The Chin country must have its civil police just as much as any other district of Burma, and the organisation of a force will probably be undertaken as soon as the administration loses its semi-military character.

FINANCIAL flukes which serve to conceal for the moment the true nature and consequences of a particular line of policy are scarcely matter for congratulation. One of these chances, however, has come to Sir James Westland's assistance in meeting the deficit caused by the Chitral expedition. A very large part of the unexpected surplus of 1894-95 was due to short expenditure on opium. There was a bad season, and the Government payments to the cultivators fell off by 60 or 70 lakhs of rupees. The same thing has recurred this year. In the Budget Statement of March last the full amount usually allowed in years of fair harvest was set down for the purchase of opium at the enhanced rate of six rupees a seer; but in April the estimates of the available crop were cut down largely, the weather having again been adverse, and the consequence is that the payments for the year will be short by the best part of a crore. All this, though it may serve to conceal the drain caused by Chitral for the moment, is far from being satisfactory. For the last seven years we have had short opium crops, and each year the Government, though they greatly reduced the sales, had yet to draw upon their stocks to make up a fair supply, believing it possible by the law of averages that the next season would restore their position. But this hope has been repeatedly disappointed, and last March the Finance Member, while stating that they had been compelled "greatly to limit the sales in 1895" had also to admit that "the reserve was absolutely exhausted." At the end of the present year we shall be still worse off, the position being, to borrow an illustration from Sir James Westland himself, much as if we improved our Military Budget by the process of avoiding for several years the replenishment of our military stores. With an appearance of fictitious prosperity the true position of affairs is obscured, and unjustifiable obligations are undertaken without a true perception of the inevitable reckoning to come in future years. It is a question indeed whether a sum should not be set aside annually for opium payments—reckoned over an average of years—irrespective of the fact whether in a particular year the harvest is bad and the actual purchases short. The uncertainties introduced into the budgets of recent years owing to the present system are quite incompatible with good finance.

A VELLORE correspondent writes:—"A slight shock of earthquake was felt here the other day at 13 minutes past noon. The direction was from east to west and the tremour was sufficient to be felt by people sitting down and to cause glass and crockery on dinner waggons to rattle. At the time of the occurrence the barometer was 29·90, the sky generally over-cast, no wind and the atmosphere exceedingly oppressive. The disturbance was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. The duration of the shock was about 3 seconds."

MR. MUMMERY is one of the most noted of the new school of Alpine athletes, and his volume *My Climbs in the Alps and Caucasus* was attracting much attention in the English reviews only a few weeks ago. In view of the disaster which has apparently happened the following passage from a review of his work in the *Athenæum* has a melancholy interest:—"On the art of mountaineering Mr. Mummery has views of his own. . . . . He certainly very much under-estimates the chances of a man falling into a concealed crevasse—an accident within the experience of most of the oldest and most cautious climbers—and even of not a few chamois! Hence his suggestions as to what may properly be attempted by a party of two must, as far as snow and ice are concerned, be taken with large reservations." The two Gurkhas with Mr. Mummery were probably Amar Singh and Karbir, who accompanied Sir William Conway in his Himalayan expedition three years ago, and more recently in his extended march through the Alps, where they were specially trained under Italian guides in the use of the rope and the ice-axe.

A RUMOUR is being circulated among the more ignorant of the Burmese community to the effect that the ex-King Theebaw has left Ratnagiri and returned to Burma, his place as a prisoner being filled by a fellow-countryman who exactly resembles him. The rumour has been constantly discussed on the platform of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda during the last few weeks.

[illegible] New York correspondent of the *Times* cites some statistics relating to the [illegible] English and American carriage of mails between England [illegible]s which [illegible]es. New York sends her letters by the ship[illegible] chosen, tested by their records, are most likely [illegible] deliver them first at their respective ports, without regard to their nationality. Out of six ships which left New York for England recently three were English, two German and one American. Nor is that all. Mails are despatched from New York during the same week by six other steamships for other European ports chosen on the same principle. This city, therefore, has, during a single week, a service of 12 selected mails for Europe. New York considers and provides to the best of her ability for the vast commercial and business interests of Europe and America. London considers the interests of two English steamship companies, to which she gives a contract monopoly, leaving commercial business interests to look after themselves.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that in Paris a rumour was spread recently that the Prefect of Police intended to issue an order prohibiting women from wearing masculine attire within the fortifications. Hearing of this, the professors of the great teaching institutions have presented a petition to M. Lepine praying him not to make his order operative in the Latin Quarter. The reason they assign is that since the ladies of that district took to wearing knickerbockers, whether cycling or not, they had lost all charm for the students, who were now attending to their classes and their duties with an assiduity hitherto unknown. The professor's fear that if "rational dress" be prefectorially repressed, and the young women compelled to resume their former coquettish costumes, their old ascendancy over the students will be renewed, with a corresponding decrease of study.

ANOTHER victim has been added to the list of fatalities in the Alps. Mr. Benjamin Eyre, a well-known Chancery Barrister was walking by himself from Belaif up Sparrenhorn, on August 16th, when he fell over a precipice, at the foot of which his dead body was shortly afterwards discovered. Although, of course, the name of the learned gentleman did not come so prominently before the public as would have been the case if he had had a large common law practice, he was regarded by his colleagues of the Chancery Bar as a most able lawyer, and his loss will be felt by none more than by Mr. Pattulo and Mr. Lewis Pugh, who shared with him his chambers in stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

MR. AND MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT gave a housewarming party in the second week in August on taking possession of their gorgeous new villa, "The Breakers," at Newport, on Narragansett Bay. Additional interest was lent to the festivities by the "coming out" on this occasion of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, the only daughter of the host and hostess. Rumour credits this young lady with the possession of remarkable beauty; but she can claim attractions more solid than any gift of nature. Her father's modest pile, which she will ultimately share with her two brothers, is estimated at thirty millions sterling. Attempts are already being made to figure this out in francs and marks, but an impression prevails in America that "Poppa Vanderbilt" has made up his mind to keep his dollars for home consumption. However, in these cases man proposes but woman, as a rule, disposes, and that dowry of two millions may yet bring joy to the effete aristocracy of the Old World.

THE RAJKOT PINJRAPOL.

ON Wednesday morning Captain G. B. O'Donnell, Halar Prant Officer, laid the first stone of the new institution to be built for the protection of dumb, lame and other infirm creatures in order to prevent cruelty to animals, otherwise called the Pinjrapol, on the eastern bank of the Aji River, opposite the Sardhar Gate. Captain O'Donnell having arrived accompanied by Mrs. O'Donnell, and after they had taken seats Mr. Purshotam Mavji, Agency Pleader, read the following address.

Captain O'Donnell, Ladies & Gentlemen!—

On behalf of the Rajkot Pinjrapol Committee, I beg to say with your kind indulgence a few words as to the aim and object of the Institution, the Foundation-Stone of which, Captain O'Donnell has kindly consented to lay, thereby evincing that he takes deep interest in such Institutions as the one we are going to build. This is a charity in which people of all races and religions have and should interest, as in a way it is calculated to prevent cruelty to dumb animals. Such Institutions are found in all civilized countries. In India History shows that the existence of this charity dates from a time very ancient, as the religions of all the sects enjoins its followers to extend their sympathy towards dumb animals, who in a great measure, help them in procuring most of the comforts, happiness and even necessaries of life. According to simple notions of fairness and justice, it is due that when we are benefitted so much by the toil and trouble of these animals when they are in sound condition, we should take care of them when they are disabled. Here in Rajkot we have been feeling the want of this Institution for a very long-time. We have got near, the Kotharia gate a Pinjrapol but compared to the wants now felt it is quite insufficient. Happily this town has been fast growing in population and importance and especially in the last decade it has flourished beyond all expectations, under the kind supervision of the Agency and able administration of Mr. Motichand Tulsi. With the increase of the population the want of such an Institution is felt more and more. We found it necessary, therefore, to build a big and extensive Pinjrapol, sufficient to accomodate the numerous animals which become disabled. Hence we have long since been thinking of buying a large plot of land suitable for the purpose and after much consideration, we have selected the plot, where we have assembled here to-day, as suitable in all respects for the purposes of the Institution. We must at this time express our sorrow for the premature death of the Late Thakore Saheb Bawaji Raj, who all his life took deep interest in such matters, and who, we are sure, if alive, would have extended his assistance by a free grant of land and also by a grant of money towards the maintenance of the Institution. However we are happy that our worthy Prant Officer, Captain O'Donnell, and Mr. Motichand Tulsi, the State Administrator, took our request into their kind consideration, and after visiting this spot, were pleased to grant it to us at a resonable price, as the object of the Institution was a most desirable charity. The plot now purchased is sufficiently extensive to afford accomodation to the animals which will be brought into this Institution. Hitherto, for want of space and funds we had every year to send a large number of animals to the Palitana Pinjrapol, where we had to contribute 2 Rupees per head for their costs. Not only that but the animals being too weak to walk over such a long distance some of them died on the way and others suffered the greatest hardship and distress. But now that we shall have this Institution at home, we hope to afford shelter to these disabled poor creatures under our own supervision.

The building, which we intend to construct, will cost about Rs. 50,000 and to maintain the Institution on the grand scale as we purpose will require large funds, which we are at present very short of, but we trust that the population of Rajkot, which is fairly happy and prosperous, will not fail to pay their share towards the costs, and we hope to make up the rest by subscriptions and donations from charitable wealthy persons of Bombay and other important places, as also from the nobility and gentry of Kathiawar who so often visit this central place of importance.

In conclusion we express our hearty thanks to Captain O'Donnell for the the keen interest which he takes in such works and the special kindness, which he has shown to us to-day, and to all Ladies and Gentlemen, who have honoured us by their presence at this auspicious ceremony. And we humbly request Captain O'Donnell to lay the Foundation-Stone of this Institution, which will be called the Rajkot Pinjrapol.

The Guzarati translation of the above being read by Mr. Lakmichand, the Sireshtedar of the State Kharbhari, Captain O'Donnell proceeded to lay the first stone which he lowered into the cavity, plastering it well with his own hand with a trowel and declared the stone "well and truly laid."

After performing this pleasing task Captain O'Donnell thus addressed those assembled:—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—I must thank the Mahajans of Rajkot for doing me the honour of allowing me to identify myself with this useful Institution by asking me to lay the foundation-stone of it. I suppose that they have found out that I have love for animals, and so they ask me to associate myself with this Institution. I also congratulate them very heartily upon having begun such a useful work. I think one of the signs—the most marked signs of civilization—among the people is their care for those who are not able to help themselves, not only among their own infirm and aged, but among their dumb servants. But I do not think there is any object in which we can identify ourselves more heartily than our care for those dumb friends of ours from whose efforts we procure so much enjoyment in this world, and also so much profit. I see that Mr. Purshotam has mentioned that in fairness and justice we should take care of these animals when they are disabled. It is more than that: it is due to our humanity—it is due to our manhood to help them and do good to them in every possible way. I think the Pinjrapol is the only Institution in India ever which the proud legend may be written "supported entirely by voluntary contributions." We are very proud in England of our large institution, which have no endowments whatever, and to which no contributions are made, but whose entire support is obtained from the aid of collection-boxes. I remember, on several occassions, when a young man in London, at being surprised at the extraordinary amount that was subscribed daily by people who were charitably disposed for a moment, and others who contributed out of gratitude, some good luck having attended them. We have no institution in India that we can turn our eyes to that are supported by voluntary contributions except the Pinjrapol; and I do not think there is any institution which has a worthier object. Our institutions at home which are supported by voluntary contributions are mostly hospitals and homes for the infirm and the aged. In India we have very little need for such institutions. Hospitals are strewn broadcast over the land. There are dispensaries all over the country, and the aged and the infirm are so well-looked after that there is no necessity for them to be thrown on public charity. But the want of an institution for the care of animals certainly is very much felt; and I must [illegible] that the Mahajans of Rajkot have to-day shown [illegible] example that might very well prove useful to [illegible] inhabitants of Western India for having [illegible] a large sum of money as I am told th[illegible] such an institution will be supplied at [illegible] a cost of a[illegible] fifty thousand rupees. I want you to take i[illegible] good part the few remarks I am going to make. They will be made with the hope of doing some benefit to the animals and also to suggest some ideas. Some of the largest Pinjrapols that I have seen have been conducte[illegible] on the lines—Collect the animals and leave them to look after them. But it is not active kindness. Once the animals are confined here we ought to make the[illegible]r captivity as happy as possible. I have seen animal[illegible] suffering from serious wants and diseases and being un[illegible]cared for have got worse and worse. Let me suggest that o[illegible]ne of the most worthy objects to mitigate the suffering of these animals is to provide for their relief in sickness and above all to allow them a libaral diet. Then onl[illegible] the animals would be happy. In connection with this [illegible]njrapol let me ask why we should not start another instit[illegible] which should have much wider effect than this. [illegible]et us see if we cannot arrange for some supervision ov[illegible] animals outside the Pinjrapol. In India we have [illegible] a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals; an[illegible] though you and I often feel very sad indeed at seeing the animals with sore backs and sore necks still driv[illegible]en out with lash and goad to do work they are not capable of doing, still none of us have any power to help our dumb poor servants. Why not in connection with this Pinjrapol, have an official—whom we may call an ins[illegible]pector or whatever we like whose work may be confined to Rajkot itself and who may bring up cases of want and cruelty to animals to the notice of Rajkot State autho[illegible]rities. I am sure nobody can be calculated to give more help in this direction than Mr. Motichand, not only from religious feelings but also from his well-known kindness of heart. I am sure if in connection with this Pinjrapol, there is appointed an inspector or somebody—a man who goes about and sees that animals are not overworked—we shall achieve a benefit for our dumb fellow-creatures such as does not exist anywhere in India; and Rajkot will set an example which will be ultimately followed by other people. Personally I have very much at heart anything, any course of action or any means that will in any way help animals, because they are not capable of helping themselves. We have them in our power, and we can make their life as happy or miserable as possible. Therefore not only in this Pinjrapol, where I am sure, the animals will be well looked after but outside it also the Mahajans of this place will, I am sure, interest themselves in ameliorating the condition of the animals we see all around us. I am sure, you will all join me in wishing every success to the Rajkot Pinjrapol; and we can wish that all the animals will be well cared for so that in their comfort we may hereafter have our reward. (Applause.)

After the distribution of Pan Gulab and three cheers for Captain O'Donnell the gathering dispersed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Bayley, Major, Bo, 26th Baluchistan Regt, on leave, from Poona.

Levett, Lt, Bo, A D C, to H E the Govr of Bombay, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Fielden, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Macintyre, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Goorkha, on furlough, to England.

Harris, Surgn Lt, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to England.

Church, Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, to England.

Kane, Capt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex Regt, on leave, to England.

White, Lt, Bengal, 1st Bo Infy, on leave, to Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th September, 1895.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be shooting at the Colaba range on Monday afternoon, the 16th instant, from 4 p.m. A match between Troops having been arranged, all members are asked to attend.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

WOMAN IN THE PUNJAB.

DURING the last few years the social question which has perhaps excited most attention in England has been the one discussing the relations between the sexes, and if we are to believe novels like "The Heavenly Twins," educated woman is in revolt against her conventional treatment and the social code which enacts a different standard of morals from the two sexes. It will be a very long time before matters reach such a development as this in the Punjab. There, if we are guided by rural public opinion, as voiced in songs, proverbs and common sayings, woman is still the domestic drudge, the ministrant to man's passions, his companion sometimes, his equal never. We hear, for example, the Jumna proverb, similar to the old English couplet:

A woman, a dog, and a walnut tree,
The more they're beaten, the better they be,

which says that a drum and a wife need to be beaten, if they are to be of any use, that other affirming that only the crow, the charl and the domestic cock treat their females tenderly, that the man of good lineage keeps his women folk under subjection, and the one again which declares that only a man who has no wife or daughter can sleep soundly, implying that one who has must be always on the watch. Such proverbs sufficiently indicate the popular prejudices held by the peasantry, and if from the proverbs we turn to the songs, the same lesson is taught. Even when they are not downright obscene, their subject is rather the physical charms, the jewels, the coy ways which lead men captive than the more solid virtues which conduce to the "society, help and comfort" the average Englishman has in his wife. But though most of the common sayings of the people and those generally quoted would make an observer think that woman had a very low place in Punjab society, that she is to man "a little better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse," this view would be a very erroneous one. It leaves out of sight the important part which the house mistress, whether she be wife or mother, or in some cases even grandmother, or aunt, fulfils in the domestic economy. It is she who frequently gives the final decision in marriages and betrothals, who manages the family finances, who keeps the keys of the receptacles in which the family wealth is stored, who insists upon religious observances being kept up; it is she upon whose generosity the family Brahman, wandering mendicants, beggars, fakirs and the like depend for their subsistence. And her influence is strongly conservative.

The great social question which is now agitating native society is the contest between Brahmanism and the liberal tendencies which have their root in the enlightenment brought about by education, travelling, native newspapers, &c. The old priestly caste begins to feel that the ground is slipping away from beneath its feet, that people will not listen to it as they formerly did, that pilgrimages to the shrines are being neglected, that alms are being curtailed, that the old religious observances, a great share in which consisted in feasting Brahmans, are not being kept up. It realises that unless strenuous efforts are put forth it will lose its power altogether; and it is to this feeling in the minds of the hereditary priesthood that all the opposition to cow-killing and the Age of Consent Bill, the existence of the mysterious mud marks on trees, which last year created such ferment, must be ascribed. The strongest bulwark of the priestly class in India as on the Continent of Europe, is female influence. But for that and the fear of the social ostracism which their acts might entail, many men who would not hesitate to break away hold firm to traditional usages. It is in many ways a good thing that this should be so, that there should be some restraining influence to resist the disinteresting influences of the modern spirit, to know that down in the depths of their hearts the strongest feeling of men, otherwise abandoned and criminal, is love for their mothers, and that their last cry will propably be 'Ai amma, amma!' 'Oh mother, mother!'

But there is a reverse side of the picture, when we remember that it is to this influence of the women folk that many vicious practices and much crime can be directly put down. Thus, in many parts of the province, strenuous efforts are being made to suppress hereditary crime, whether it take the form of cattle-lifting, as among the Pachadas, or burglary and theft among the Baluchis, Harnis, Baurias, Sansis and other low castes: but what possible good can be wrought by the police and magistracy, when the women of the tribe throw the weight of their influence on the other side, when the novice in crime knows that his misdeed may be detected and punished, but is certain that he will be welcomed back with a "Shahbaz putr, tumard bangaya"—"Well done my son, you are a man now" from his mother at home. Then again, although this is hardly wholly a bad thing, women are the great supporters of the pilgrimages which serve more than anything else to spread infectious disease. Their lives are for the most very dull and monotonous: they have to rise early and go through a daily round of domestic drudgery, and the tedium is only relieved at occasional intervals by such domestic events as marriages, funeral feasts or pilgrimages. What wonder is it that they welcome these breaks in their lives. They know that a pilgrimage will mean a pleasant outing usually at that season in the year when the climate of the Punjab is most enjoyable; there will be the camping out, the march in the early morning balmy air, the rest under the spreading tree during the noontide heat, the evening when it is just cold enough to make welcome the fires on which the wheaten cakes are baked and around which the family gathers and talks: and then when the destination is reached there will be the bustle and excitement of the crowd, the visit to the temple, the bathing, the interview with the priests, the sights and sounds of the fair, and hallowing and sanctifying the excursion to their minds will be the pious conviction that the journey has been for their souls' good. Is it likely that the mere risk that by so doing they may be spreading cholera or small-pox will ever deter them from making their pilgrimages? It is the same way with those marriage and funeral feasts and gatherings which are such a heavy expense to the people and which Government is doing its best to discourage. They are very dear, their social reunions to the village women, and their allies, the Brahmans and bards, and for this reason it will be up-hill work to curtail them. The Brahmans and bards no doubt encourage them because it means for them so much pecuniary gain, but the village women like them, these jaunts and junketings, because they give them the chance of showing off their jewellery, of gossiping with their kinsfolk, of enjoying better food than their homely daily fare, of obtaining a respite from the routine of their daily life.

Another prolific source of indebtedness among the agriculturist is to be found in the system of seclusion of women followed by Rajputs and other tribes. One would imagine that the women of their tribes would welcome greater liberty but as a fact we know that they regard their enforced privacy as a great privilege, and that they would strongly oppose any removal of the restrictions. It may entail on their husbands heavy expenses in keeping up an establishment of menials which they can ill-afford; and is costly because the men can get no help from their women in their field labours, but what of that the women think, provided that, as they believe, this silly custom enables them to look down upon the women of other tribes. The subject is a large one, and a great deal more might be written upon the influence of Punjab women in the household and upon social life did space permit. This much may be said in conclusion: that until education and enlightenment be more diffused among them and then sympathies enlisted on the side of social reform it will be a difficult matter to effect very great improvement by dealing only with the men.—X in the "Pioneer."

ENGLISH CRICKET NOTES.

WRITING under date London, August 19th, a sporting correspondent says:—Among all classes of cricketers the chief subject of conversation during the last few days has been the startling change in Surrey's fortunes. When the eleven went into the field at the Oval last Monday against Yorkshire they had not known defeat since the end of May, and no one would have thought that, as the result of only four days' play, a couple of beatings were in store for them. There is, however, no limit to the possibilities of cricket. Had the fine weather returned a week earlier, and the matches with Yorkshire and Lancashire been played on hard, run-getting wickets, we think Surrey would have soon won both games, their superiority to their formidable opponents having this year been clearly demonstrated at Bradford and Old Trafford. It is evident, however, from last week's experience that along with all their brilliant qualities, the Surrey eleven have one dicided failing. They can play a winning game with extraordinary skill and energy and—as the Middlesex team found out at the Oval a little time back—they can, on a good wicket, extricate themselves from the most uncomfortable positions. Their weakness consists in an inability to play an uphill game with real resolution when wickets are bad and runs consequently hard to get. The talent of their batsmen does not seem to lie in that direction.

With the ground as it was, and Mold and Briggs bowling, there was nothing discreditable in the mere fact of not getting the 130 runs set them by Lancashire on Friday afternoon. Other strong teams might easily, under the same circumstances, have fallen short of the number required, but we do not think many would have collapsed so utterly. When Mr. Key went in and commenced his wonderful innings seven wickets had fallen for twenty-one, the first three having gone down without a run. Granted that Lockwood had wretched luck in the way he was run out, and that Mr. Druce merely lost his wicket through bad judgment, it was yet an inglorious display. In W. W. Read's opinion the wicket was not exceptionally difficult one, and Key—though the match had gone too far for him to save it—proved that the bowling could be hit. The Surrey captain's feat of scoring fifty runs out of the seventy four obtained while he was in, will stand out among the finest things he has ever done for his county. It was an innings worthy of comparison, with the best efforts on slow wickets of the great Australian hitters—McDonnell, Massie, and Bonnor.

Apart from the fact of Surrey being twice beaten—a sad disappointment to thousands of people—last week's cricket at the Oval will dwell very pleasantly in the memory. Much of it was of the highest class. Brown's 83 and MacLaren's 52 were, in their different ways, masterpieces of batting, and it was delightful to see Brockwell playing again in the form which last year made him famous. While he is capable of such an innings as his 43 last Monday, all the ground he has lost may be recovered. Leaving Yorkshire's innings of 244 out of the question, the bowlers had four days of brilliant success—Hirst, Peel, Lohmann, Richardson, Mold, and Briggs getting some fine records—and in the field the Yorkshire and Lancashire elevens covered themselves with honour. The Yorkshiremen, it is true, discounted their brilliant work on Monday by one or two blunders on Wednesday afternoon, but Lancashire's fielding was almost irreproachable. Finer catches than those made by MacLaren and Sugg in Surrey's first innings have not seen in London this season.

It is impossible to say exactly yet what the financial result of Abel's benefit will be. The loss of the second day through rain was of course a serious matter, the receipts being far smaller than they would have been if the match had been played right through in fine weather, but nevertheless more than twenty-six thousand people paid their sixpences at the gates. The subscription list,—headed by the Surrey Club with 50l.—promises, we believe, fairly well, and it is perhaps not too much to hope that some of those who intend giving anything to the fund will increase their amounts and so repair to some extent the damage done by Tuesday's rain. There is certainly no professional cricketer who deserves better of the public than Abel.

Shrewsbury's presence, though he personally has done extremely well, has not brought any success to the Notts eleven, and the county that stood so long at the top of the tree is now at the bottom. The season opened with promise of much better things, but except for a victory over Sussex at Brighton the run of defeats has since May only been varied by an occasional draw. Such are the fluctuations of county cricket, however, that there is no need to despair of sooner or later seeing a revival. A twelve month ago the depression in Gloucestershire cricket was profound, with no sign of improvement; but this year the team have won more matches than they have lost.

Up till a day or two ago there was a considerable risk of two English teams going out to America this autumn. Mr. Frank Mitchell's eleven—composed almost exclusively of past and present University men—sail next Saturday, and happily an arrangement has now been come to by which they will have the field to themselves. It appears there are rival cricket interests in Philadelphia—the one important centre of the game in the States—and that each desired to have an English team out under its auspices, Mr. Mitchell being dealt with by one body and Mr. Kenneth McAlpine by the other. With the comparatively limited public for cricket in America it would have been ridiculous to carry out the two enterprises, and this the authorities seem to have realised before it was too late. The Associated Clubs of Philadelphia having concluded their arrangements with Mr. Mitchell, have approached the Germantown Club, who were negotiating with Mr. McAlpine, and as the result the latter gentleman has received a cable asking him not to go on with his project. A lot of money would have been saved and a good deal of friction avoided if the Melbourne Club and the Sydney authorities had come to a friendly understanding of the same kind in 1887, and prevented the folly of two English teams competing against each other in the Colonies in the season of 1887-88. With a lamentable lack of common sense, however, the two tours were allowed to be carried through, with the natural consequence that both resulted in financial failure. Happily such a piece of foolishness will never be repeated.

As regards Australian cricket, some excitement was caused at the beginning of last week by a cable message stating that in default of an invitation from the M.C.C. the Melbourne Club and the Trustees of the Sydney Ground were taking no further steps to send an eleven to England next summer. We should take it that this is merely a misunderstanding. The M.C.C. have never formally invited the Australians here; but a letter is now on its way to the Colonies, in which an assurance is given that the leading club and all the counties will heartily welcome a team in 1896. No doubt we shall, one way or the other, receive some definite information before very long.

A statement has been made—and, so far as we know, has not been contradicted—that before next season Mr. G. L. Jessop will be in residence at Cambridge. On the form he has been showing lately for Gloucestershire there is not much doubt about his getting his colours. Indeed, with his capital fast bowling and fearless hitting on all sorts of wickets he ought to be an invaluable member of the eleven. His record for the Beccles College Club this year is a curiosity as showing what a first rate man can do in moderate company if be plays the game seriously. He has scored 1,058 runs with an average of 132—being five times not out in thirteen innings—and has taken 100 wickets at a cost of rather less than two-and-a half runs each. It would be interesting to know whether, even in club cricket, anyone has ever done better than this. Mr. Jessop's rise in the cricket world has been very rapid. It is little more than a twelvemonth since he had his first trial in the Gloucestershire eleven.

By the way, the question has been asked in various quarters as to whether Mr. Townsend is going to either of the Universities. He has answered it himself in the negative, telling an interviewer the other day that he is not going to Oxford or Cambridge. This is in one way disappointing, as the now-famous young bowler would be a brilliant figure in University cricket. It is gratifying to find, however, that he is likely for some considerable time to assist Gloucestershire. He does not say this in so many words, but it is an obvious deduction from his frank and modest remarks about himself. It is only natural that his chief interest in cricket should be the well-being of Gloucestershire. In the year he was born the county stood ahead of all rivals, and from his earliest childhood he was accustomed to watch the matches played by the eleven on the Clifton College Ground.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The positions of the counties are now as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	21	14	3	4	11
Lancashire	17	11	3	3	8
Yorkshire	23	13	5	5	8
Gloucestershire	14	6	5	3	1
Middlesex	15	5	4	6	1
Derbyshire	14	4	4	6	0
Warwickshire	17	5	6	6	—1
Hampshire	13	5	7	1	—2
Essex	10	5	7	3	—2
Sussex	16	4	8	4	—4
Kent	14	3	8	3	—5
Leicestershire	14	3	8	3	—5
Somerset	14	3	8	3	—5
Notts	15	3	8	4	—5

Losses are deducted from wins and drawn games ignored.

The match between Lancashire and Somerset at Manchester was abandoned owing to rain, without a ball being bowled.

THE FIRST-CLASS AVERAGES.

Mr. Grace remains at the top of the batting averages, the only innings he played last week—18 against Kent at Bristol—having done him little harm. Ranjitsinhji, Abel and Albert Ward, all of whom took part in two matches, have naturally suffered more from the wet wickets. We include in the table for the first time A. C. MacLaren and Shrewsbury, and it will be seen that for a comparatively small number of innings their averages are very fine. O'Brien, Jackson, and Mason are now among those who have completed their thousand runs, and several others are nearing four figures, O'Brien has, of course, improved his position by his 123 not out at Nottingham. Among the bowlers Lohman is still first and Townsend second, the latter having taken 72 wickets. It is a close race between Richardson and Mold, the former who has obtained over 200 wickets, being now just in front of his rival.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No. of Innings.	Total Runs.	Times not out.	Most in innings.	Aver.
W G Grace	38	2019	2	288	56. 3
K S Ranjitsinhji	35	1616	2	150	48.32
A C McLaren	15	715	0	424	47.10
Abel	38	1578	4	217	46.14
Ward (A)	35	1463	3	163	45.23
Shrewsbury	10	451	0	143	45. 1
L C H Palairet	23	981	1	113*	44.13
Sir T C O'Brien	30	1047	4	202	40. 7
Holland (Surrey)	22	756	3	171	39.15
S M J Woods	30	1167	0	215	38.27
Lilley	35	1178	1	158*	37.10
Moorhouse	36	967	9	104*	35.22
A E Stoddart	31	1205	0	150	35 15
N F Druce	31	985	3	199*	35. 5
H W Bainbridge	33	1094	1	142	34. 6
Street	18	505	3	161*	33.10
G J Mordaunt	30	953	1	264*	33. 6
Quaife (W)	35	1076	2	91	32. 20
F S Jackson	34	1095	3	122	32.13
Carpenter	33	1048	0	153	31.25
J R Mason	31	1007	2	142*	31.15
Alec Hearne	42	1221	2	155	30.21
C B Fry	27	819	0	125	30. 9
G Brann	30	816	3	115	30. 6
Hayward	35	955	3	123	29.27
Captain F W D Quinton	20	536	2	178	29.14
Gunn	31	[illegible]	0	219	29.21
Wood, H	27	530	9	83	29. 8
Davidson	39	1083	2	80	29.10
F Mitchell	31	898	0	191	28.30
Brown, (J T)	45	1146	4	186*	27.39
Chatterton	36	977	1	127	27.32
Bagshaw	24	608	2	127*	27.14
Denton	38	[illegible]	5	77*	27.11
G Fowler	25	6?9	1	116	27. 1
Lord Hawke	30	932	4	79	26.22
Paul	31	793	1	177	26.16
C A Stud	22	553	1	96*	26. 7
P F Warner	24	629	0	98	26. 5
Sugg (W)	26	588	3	101*	25.13
Tomlin	32	760	2	106*	25.10
Read (M)	29	633	4	66	25. 8
Tunnicliffe	45	1058	1	104	25.13
C McGahey	28	657	2	147	25. 7
Easby	32	749	2	73	24.29
G L Jessop	18	399	2	53	24.15
W L Murdoch	38	9?2	1	228	24.34
Flowers	28	617	2	110	24.23
G F Vernon	26	616	1	109	24.16
Storer (W)	41	938	3	93	24.16
Baker	29	632	3	73	24. 8
Capt E G Wynyard	20	485	0	69	24. 5
Sugg, F	33	775	1	125	24. 7
Quaife, W G	33	694	4	78*	23.27
Marlow	37	852	0	155	23.31
G MacGregor	20	465	0	82	23. 5
W Newham	35	744	3	126	23. 8
Barton (Hants)	25	577	0	79	23. 2
L G Wright	26	600	0	90	23. 2
Rawlin	30	585	3	83	21.18
R S Lucas	34	707	1	185	21.14
K J Key	26	514	2	127	21.10
Dr R Bencraft	26	359	9	62*	21. 2
Baggaley	23	380	5	110	21. 2
W M Hemingway	24	463	1	63	21. 1
V T Hill	22	441	1	73	21
Hirst	25	561	8	64	20.21
H B Marriott	21	412	1	128	20.12
A J Webbe	25	433	5	65*	20. 3

FIRST CLASS BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Aver.
Lohmann	341	120	574	51	11. 13
C L Townsend	3?8.4	110	867	72	12. 3
Peel	1363.2	463	2011	141	14. 67
G L Jessop	325.3	114	592	40	14. 32
Richardson	1273.2	351	3016	204	14.200
Mold	1165	485	2500	172	15. 10
Baldwin	842.4	317	1568	101	15. 8
Mead	1076.4	370	2281	151	15. 16
C J Kortright	451	102	1153	74	15. 43
Attewell	1279.3	581	1939	120	16. 19
Porter	585.3	210	1153	69	16. 49
Soar	661.3	301	1494	89	16. 70
Pickett	5?8.3	180	1133	65	17. 11
Hirst	108?.1	377	2119	123	17. 28
Briggs	847.4	307	1531	86	17. 69
Davidson	1136.4	473	1935	106	18. 3
F S Jackson	549.3	182	1103	59	18. 41
Tate	6?8	177	1201	69	18. 50
Martin	1416.4	565	2389	125	19. 14
Woodcock	650.2	139	1783	93	19. 16
Pougher	1022.1	422	1895	98	19. 33
Hearne (J T)	1116.3	414	2296	117	19. 73
Rawlin	881.3	316	1722	83	20. 62
G O Walker	322.3	?7	895	41	21. 34
Wainwright	773	261	1573	73	21. 40
Roberts	589.3	224	1157	53	21. 44
Pallett	990.1	325	1981	91	21. 55
Lockwood	4?0.3	134	1109	49	22. 31
Geeson	467.4	162	1023	45	22. 33
H Gray	339.1	86	1007	44	22. 25
Hearne (A)	723.1	237	1473	65	22. 48
Wright (W)	633.1	199	1290	55	23. 25
Smith (J)	418.4	179	1010	42	24. 2
C B Fry	487.1	130	1323	53	24. 51
H A Arkwright	400	99	1133	45	25. 8
S M J Woods	658.2	169	1911	76	25. 11
Santall	516	360	1766	70	25. 16
Tyler	828.1	187	2151	85	25. 26
Whitehead (J)	516.1	158	1118	42	26. 26
G W Hillyard	489.1	129	1216	45	27. 1
Parris	6?0.2	178	1395	46	30. 15

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER, 1895.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ....Sept. 19th, 1h. 46'7m. a.m.
First Quarter ....Sept. 25th, 11h. 14'0m. p.m.

Sat. 14—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana; B. V. A. vs. R. I. M. (Return); Ordnance vs. Islam; Hindoos Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.; Liberal vs. Y. M. C. A.; and B. V. R. vs. R. I. Rifles—Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament, Finals, 5 p.m.—Sunrise 5-47 a.m.; Sunset 6-4 p.m.; High water 7-10m., 6-39a.; Low water 1-10a.

Sun. 15—14th Sunday after Trinity—Cricket: Parsee Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana (Return); Hindoo Gymkhana vs. John Bright; and Elphinstone vs. Independent—P. and O. s. s. Coromandel with English Mails of 30th ult., expected to arrive at daylight—Sunrise 5-48 a.m.; Sunset 6-3 p.m.; High water 8-20m., 8-15a.; Low water 1-40m., 2-40a.

Mon. 16—Y. M. C. A., ApolloBunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.—Parsee New year's Day—Rovers Association Football Tournament Commences—Sunrise 5-48 a.m.; Sunset 6-2 p.m.; High water 9-18m., 9-12a.; Low water 2-27m., 3-27a.

Tues. 17—Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society Paper by Mr. Justice Ranade, "Shivaji as a Civil Ruler," 5-15 p.m.—Sunrise 5-48 a.m.; Sunset 6-1 p.m.; Highwater 10-9m., 10-12a.; Low water 3-10m., 4-8a.

Wed. 18—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 5-48 a.m.; Sunset 6-0 p.m.; High water 10-48m., 11-2a.; Low water 4-11m., 4-47a.

Thurs. 19—Sunrise 5-48 a.m.; Sunset 5-59 p.m.; High water 11-25m., 11-49a.; Low water 4-39m., 5-25a.

Fri. 20—Mercantile Press Co., Meeting, 2 p.m.—Sunrise 5-48 a.m.; Sunset 5-58 p.m.; High water 0-3a.; Low water 5-43m., 6-2a.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles. [redacted] Requirements, and other useful art[illegible] &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum [illegible]

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

IT is said that opals are rushing into popularity with lovers of precious stones, now that superstition is doing them the justice to declare that they bring good fortune instead of bad luck.

A man has entered a suit for a divorce from his wife at Cincinnati, alleging that his wife had "compelled him for the past year to wear an apron, wash the dishes, clean the children, attend to the housework generally, and to hand iron the clothes."

The hats most affected by the smart Parisiennes just now are decidedly 'outre.' The wings are enormous they would carry an eagle on his flight. They stick out aggressively on every side. The masses of roses worn at the back are enough to supply a rose garden.

Servant girls left in charge of a house whilst the family are away at the seaside perform some strange freaks. A London gentleman returned home unexpectedly to find that his cook and housemaid had each invited their sweethearts to take up their quarters in the house during the absence of the family.

A vibrating helmet for the cure of nervous headaches has been devised by a French physician. It is constructed of strips of steel, put in vibration by a small electro-motor which makes 600 turns a minute. The sensation, which is described as not unpleasant produces drowsiness; the patient falls asleep under its influence, and awakes to find that the pain had ceased.

Girls who contemplate matrimony are warned against a certain type of man who is sure to make a bad husband. Mrs Mayo says, ask yourself the following questions:—"Does he shove the cat off the rug the moment he wants to stand in front of the fire? Does he tease and gibe his sister until the tears come into her eyes? Does he wink and jeer over his grandmother's shoulder?"

Our American cousins have discovered a fresh use for their bicycles. It appears that "over the way" they are requisitioning cycles for weddings. In the autumn, it is announced these are to be the rage. Of course the bride and bridegroom start from the young lady's home on a "bicycle built for two." A procession of their bridesmaids, all a-wheel, and escorted by the best man, revolve immediately in their wake, and the entire company of friends and relations invited must appear on cycles. The bridegroom, of course, wears a light suit, and the bride may sport a long veil.

One of Professor Edison's managers has a house in which electricity does everything in a manner most disturbing to the nerves. The front gate swings open as you approach, and your foot on the doorsteps sets the bells inside a-ringing. If you sit down on a chair or a sofa a musical-box begins to play beneath you. If you ask for the salt at dinner the salt-cellar comes careering up the table on a miniature electric railway. And when you open your bed-room door the bed unfolds itself and yawns expectant. There are only a few details to be arranged before we can lie in bed all our lives and press buttons.

The tipping of servants when visiting country houses is much discussed of late. A retired naval captain tells the following story:—He was engaging a man-servant. Said the flunkey to him, "the situation seems likely to suit me, but, before taking it, I want to know what company you keep?" "What's that to you?" cried the captain. "I receive company for my own pleasure, and not to please the servants." "I did not mean that, sir; I only want to know what sort of guests come on visits with a view to tips. It's all one to me whether they are real swells or swagger so long as they give good tips."

A lady told at a recent meeting that during a call upon her washer-woman she had been suprised at the amount of work done, although the woman had a small baby with no one to care for it. "But don't you find it very difficult to keep the baby amused throughout the day?" I asked. "Oh, not at all," was the reply. "Wait one minute and I will show you." Then she daubed each of the tiny fingers with molasses, and through a little rip in a pillow pulled out a feather, which she stuck to one of the fingers. Immediately all the remainder of the ten were at work, trying to remove the feather, which was transferred to each of them in turn. "He sits there and plucks that feather until his little head nods over it," said the washerwoman. "I put him in bed until he finishes his nap, and when he wakens I just start him chasing a new feather round his fingers."

The French Legislature, alarmed at the increase of drunkenness in erstwhile sober France, has accepted a bill in which spirits are taxed more heavily than before, while hygienic drinks are to be exempt from all duty. Hygienic drinks are described as wine, beer, cider, parry, and hydromel. One learned French doctor says that formerly, pure wines were drunk, often diluted with water, and drunkness was harmless. Intoxicated persons sang and amused themselves. In our times the drunkard is brutal and quarrelsome. Another doctor who had analysed some of the popular drinks, said:—"I must warn you against the samples of wines and liquours before me. For the sake of science I have tasted them all, and have always had a terrible headache for my pains." The remedies he suggests are:—(1) A decrease in the number of saloons and "coffee-houses." (2) Increase of facilities for obtaining harmless drinks. (3) Strict Government supervision of all alcoholic beverages. Liquors containing a sufficient quantity of impure matter to become hurtful must be prohibited and some liquors should not be obtainable outside of the drug-store and without a prescription.

The ominous number thirteen, which is still the cause of so much anxious perturbation from end to end of Christendom, has been "disenchanted by a happy providence," says a German newspaper, in a village of the Hinterrheinthal. The brave mother of a family of twelve children found herself about to become the mother of a thirteenth. The new baby, whether boy or girl, was destined beyond all doubt to a life of ill-luck. The parents eagerly consulted all the wise persons in the neighbourhood as to the possibility of averting the disasters of a "thirteenth child" from the expected new citizen of the world. They found miserable comforters in all their friends, so they were driven to the forlorn hope that the child might be stillborn, and thus escape this world, and go straight into the 'limbo infantium,' when the mother gave birth to—twins. The joy of the parents in the possession of fourteen children instead of the dreaded thirteen was exuberant; and the happy father invited all his neighbours to a generous christening feast, where the family and the commune were both congratulated on their deliverance from the misfortune of possessing "a thirteenth."

The following story of a German Diogenes is said to be authentic. When King Frederick William IV. visited the Rhine provinces, in the year 1843, he made a short stay at Wesel, where he called at the house of the oldest man in his kingdom, aged 106 years. He found him comfortably seated in an old armchair, smoking a pipe—his inseparable companion. On the King's arrivals, he rose to his feet and stepped forward a few paces, but His Majesty made him sit down again and talked to him with the greatest freedom, the old man puffing away at his pipe all the time. When about to leave, the King asked him if he had any wish that it was in his power to gratify. "No thanks, your Majesty. I have all I want in this world," was the reply. "Really! Just think for a moment; we mortals have generally some particular desire or aspiration." "Well, sire, now I come to think of it, I might have a favour to ask. My doctor insists on my taking a walk every day on the ramparts. Every time I pass the powder magazine the sentry shouts to me from afar:—'Take that pipe out of your mouth,' and as I walk very slowly, my pipe goes out every time. Now, if your Majesty would be good enough to order the sentry to let me smoke my pipe in peace all the way, I should consider it the greatest kindness you could confer on me for the rest of my natural life." The order was given, and the old fellow enjoyed the privilege for more than two years and died at last with his pipe in his mouth.

Recently the "Lady" has devoted considerable space to the consideration of the question of "Breaking Off Engagements." There is doubtless a good deal to be said on both sides, remarks Mr. Ashby-Sterry. There are many people who cannot find out that they cordially dislike a house until they have taken a long lease of it, and there are not a few who are unable to find out they have made a mistake till they are absolutely engaged. It is very sad this should be the case, but it is none the less true. I have known girls back out of an engagement at the last moment with the happiest results, and I have also known those who have not had the courage to do so lament the fact for the rest of their lives. It seems a pity there should not be any remedy for this disastrous condition of things. The only cure I can see is to establish what might be known as a Consideration Day, or a day of calm contemplation, which might occur a month previous to the day proposed for the marriage. It should be understood that if on the Consideration Day either party liked to relinquish the engagement they could do so without being reckoned dishonourable or incurring an action for breach of promise. This may, perhaps, be thought a somewhat hard-hearted way of regarding the matter, but there is a strong element of common sense pervading such an arrangement which would prevent no end of misery and hinder the wrecking of many lives. I fancy there are not a few who would be inclined to bless Consideration Day as a glorious Institution.

The calls of a political life are imperative, and the party warfare of the present time has altered to a very great extent the movements of even the fashionable world during the past few years. Formerly autumn sessions were almost unknown, the whole business of the nation being conducted during the spring and summer, and by August 12 Parliament had broken up, and the members were dispersed to their long and well-earned holidays. But the strife of parties, the struggle for power, the contests between the general conservative tendencies of the English people on the one hand and the fierce Democracy on the other have led to the prolongation of Parliament far into the autumn months. This year the London season has been seriously interfered with by the disturbance of the general election, which has taken place, as far as fashionable life has been concerned, at a very untoward time; but, good or bad, the season is now at an end. The facilities for leaving the Metropolis and the large town are infinitely greater than they were in the past, and all persons, those in the middle as well as those constituting the upper classes, will avail themselves of them. There is now no part of the word that is not readily accessible to the British tourist with a few pound in his pocket. What was formerly called the Grand Tour, which was undertaken almost exclusively by young men of very affluent means, and regarded as part of the preliminary education of every statesman who aspired to become a person of influence in his country, is now open at one tithe of the cost to a very large number of people. The conventional route through France, Switzerland, and Italy no longer holds the monopoly of the travellers. Paid couriers, formerly a large and important class, are almost extinct, and the whole world has been opened to those whom the Americans, with their descriptive but coarse and inelegant phraseology have dubbed "globe trotters." The advantage of these facilities for foreign travel are very great. Each nation is made acquainted with the people of all others, and manners and customs are becoming to a very much greater extent more uniform over a large portion of the world. The influence of this increased knowledge of foreign climes and intercommunication of ideas cannot be foreseen, and certainly cannot be overestimated.

NOTICES.

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for the
HAIR

Luxuriant hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and [illegible]

Sold throughout the World. Price, 25 c. [illegible] by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U.S.A.

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"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.

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AYER'S Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR —AND— PROMOTES Abundant Growth OF THE HAIR.

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

"A lady writes: 'I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored.'"

Ayer's Hair Vigor

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CELEBRATED
LYNX
POCKET BINOCULAR.

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THOUSANDS sold annually. The best value ever offered. The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power, measuring only 2¾ inches by 3¾ inches.

H. & F. PERRINS' widely known Binocular (Field Glasses) are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy German rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

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Sole Agents for H. & F. PERRINS, London.

Cured to Stay Cured With Warner's Safe Cure.

Wh[illegible] Cure[illegible] Cured to You?

Health! Life!

We have yet to hear of a recorded Liver Disease that Warner's Safe Cure failed to cure when faithfully employed. Life in a tropical country is trying to the Liver. Don't waste precious time in experimenting, but immediately take Warner's Safe Cure, which others have tried and found effective. Full instructions for treatment in the pamphlet accompanying each bottle.

Kiele Pope, Togo, West Africa, May 7th, 1895. "Warner's Safe Cure is the most efficacious remedy for Malaria, as well as obstinate diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which are so prevalent in the tropical climate, and I can heartily recommend it to those afflicted with these troublesome diseases." G. E. DUNSLAGE.

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18687, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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TRADE MARK
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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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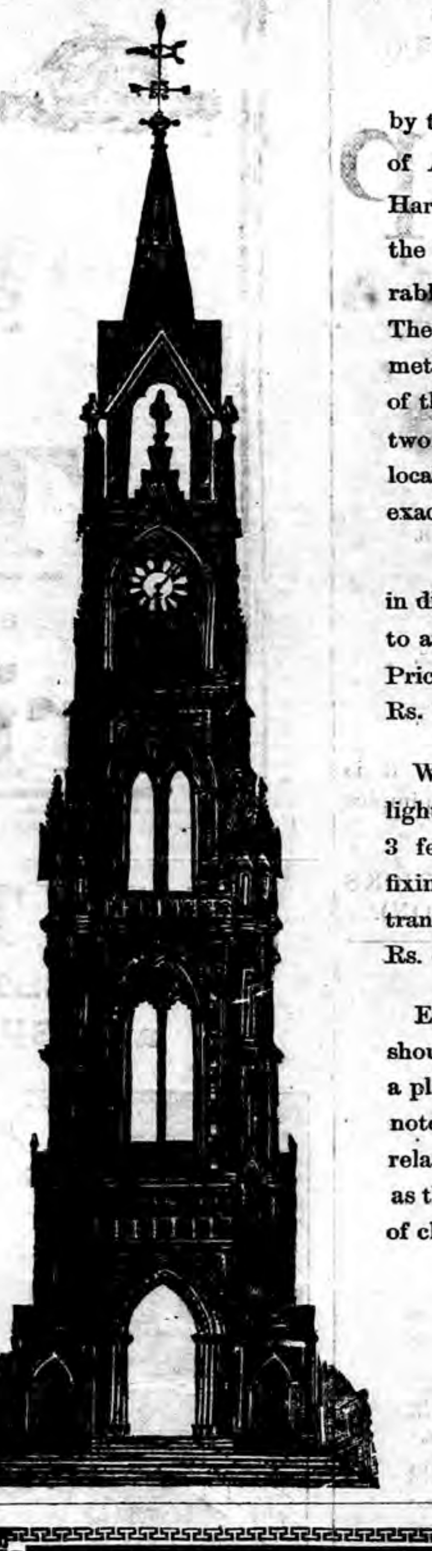
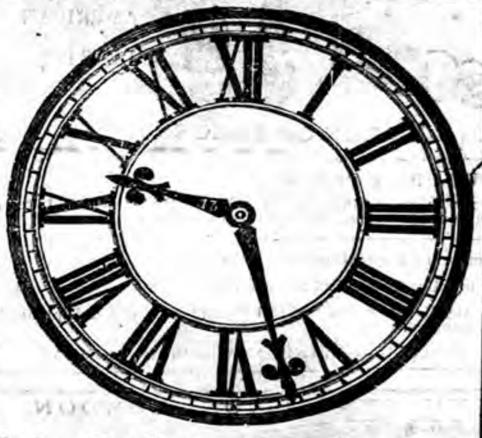
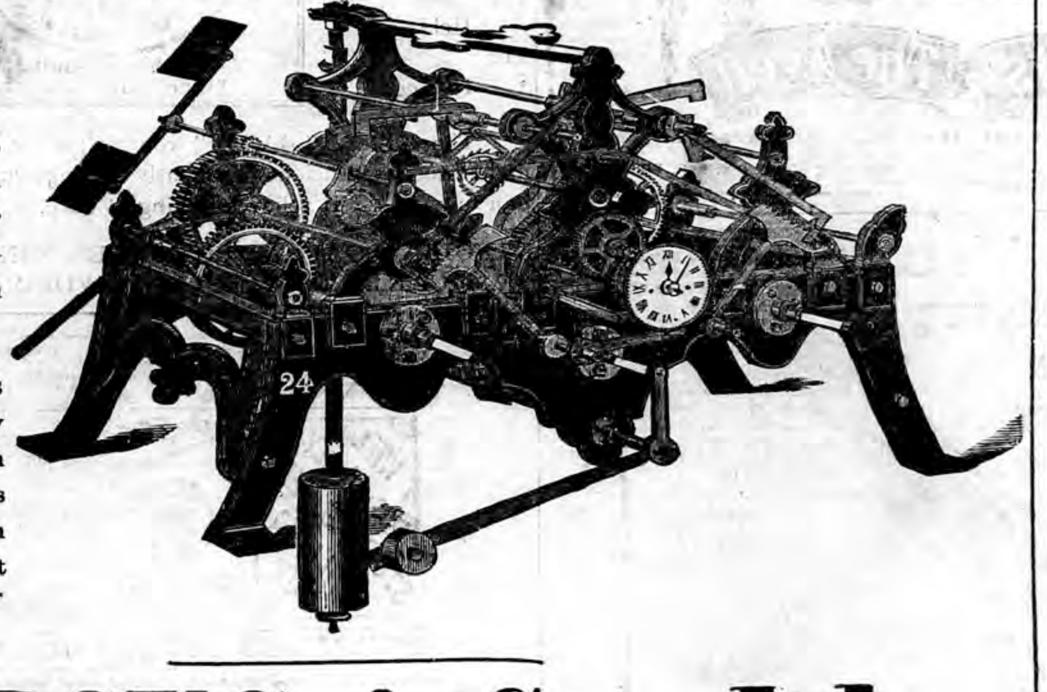


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

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ROSE'S LIME JUICE

ROSE'S
LIME JUICE
CORDIAL
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CORDIAL.

Purifies the Blood,

DELICIOUS.

WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co., BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

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Trade Mark. "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET

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The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability. APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

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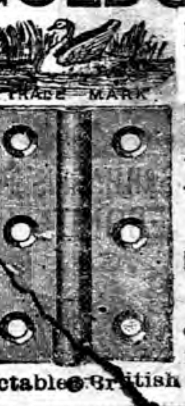

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Indentors can obtain them through all respectable British Merchants.

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KNITTING, E[illegible]

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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

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Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

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INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT

Afflicted with Neuralgia, Lumbago, Paralysis, Convulsions, Bruises, Strained Muscles, Pains in Joints, Aches and Sprains, Eczema, Burns, Toothache, Faceache, Boils, Ulcers, Mosquito Bites, Scorpion Stings, and all kindred ills and complaints.

Only quite recently has this marvellous remedy been before the public. During this short time the marvellous cures that have been effected, and the shoals of important testimonials that have been received, have been absolutely unprecedented in the history of the world. Homocea forms a medicine chest in itself, and is absolutely invaluable in every household.

Homocea should be in every Cottage, Palace, Workshop, Barracks, Police-Station, Hospital, and Institution—and wherever a Pain-Relieving, Soothing, and Curative Lubricant is likely to be required. No discovery in the World of Healing Remedies has had such high testimony.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER *of every Bottle of the*

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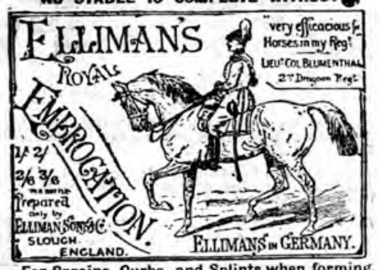

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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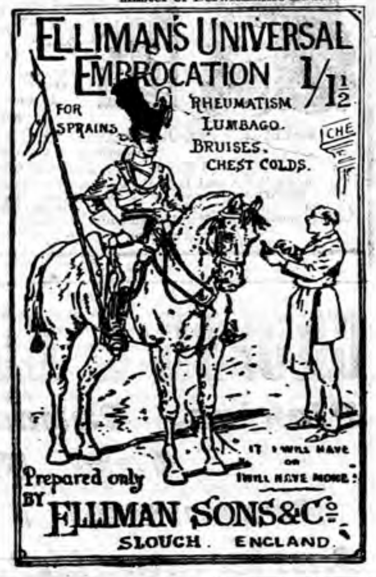
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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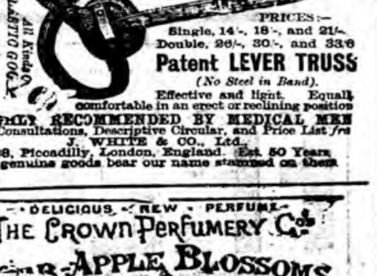

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Patent LEVER TRUSS

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They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

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THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

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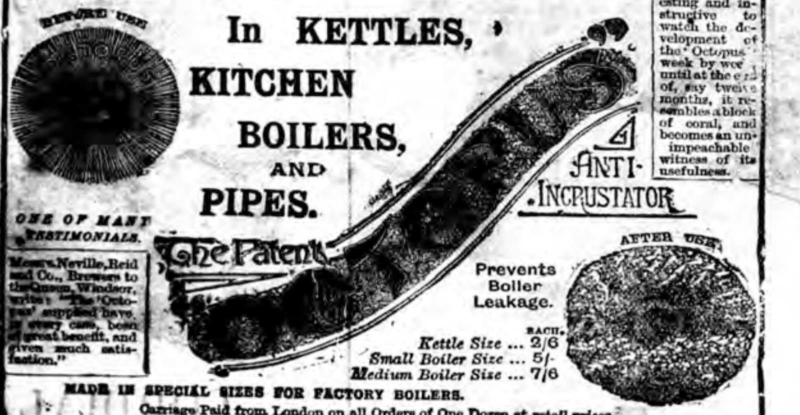

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

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For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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WILL POSITIVELY STOP HAIR FROM FALLING OUT
KOKO
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WILL SURELY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

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I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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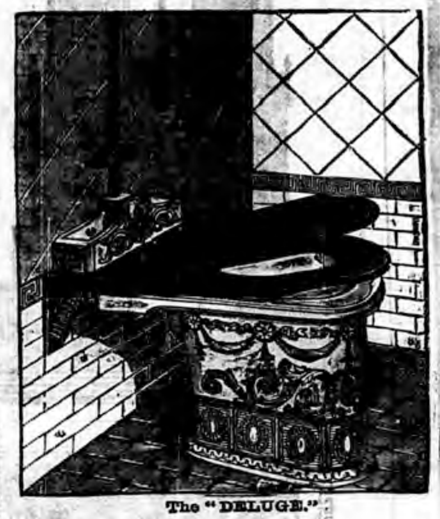

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

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For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEAR

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.

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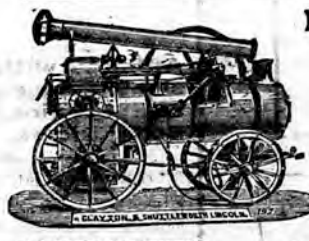

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